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# Thursday, May 9, 1844.

New Books.

table a series of beautiful little books, from the Boston. They are highly en ditable to the Pubevery reader. Here they are, by their titles:

THE POETRY OF LOVE, edited by RUFUS W. GRISWOLD. who has never loved, the bachelor and marportion of meat in due season. There is some-ent circumstances. thing adapted to every taste and every case; to him who is dying of love,

--- "or the o'er perfect joy Of being pitied,-prayed for-pressed by

Or to him, whose love has died, and who plain-

"She lived unknown, and few could know,

"When Lucy ceased to be;

"But, she is in her grave, and, oh, "The difference to me!"

Next in order, of course, comes, THE MARRIAGE RING, from the writings of John Ax-

Without hyperbole, Mr. James indites like an angel on this subject. The book is serious, seninental, religious, beautiful-just like the sub-

ject. This marriage ring is a mystical circle, whose charms, it is not given our bachelor friends, to know. Hear how Mr. James discourseth "The Domestic Constitution is a divine in-

stitute. God formed it himself. He taketh the solitary, and setteth him in families; and, like

But, this little book abounds not only in chaste Next we have,

here and there an exception, the songs are most been a larger proportion of American gems selected. We have no prejudice against England, but, so far as our observation extends, the fugitive poetry of the American press is, to say the least, quite equal to that of the transatlantic press—in our opinion, indeed, it is better. We have often wished, that some one who had taste and leisure, would pluck the rich flowers of ponewspapers, sometimes the most obscure. They domestic manufactures.

his followers. Mark that:

"But," he asks, "would Texas ultimately, really add strength to that which is new considered the weakest part of the Confederacy? If my lead the weakest part of the correct, it would not. According to the weakest part of the correct, it would not. According to the weakest part of the correct, it would not. According to the w Mr. Smith has performed his task well. With

Next we have

The Casker or Poor Jawais, for Young Christians.
Or inther of five jewels which are, "Direct tions to young persons just commencing a religous life;" "A Memento of Affection from Chris tian Pastors;" "Growth in Grace," by Presiden Edwards and John Angell James; "The Golden Conser," by John Harris, D. D.; "The Christian Citizen," by the same.

These are excellent selections. No one can

doubt the wisdom of the precepts of such men as President Edwards and Mr. James.

DAILY MANNA for Christian Pilgrims, by BARON STOW. bread alone, but every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God." It contains an appropriate text of scripture, for every day, of every nonth in the year, with a short analysis and a single verse of poetry after it, so as to guide hought, and inspire devotional feeling. It is a useful book for the practical christian.

Then we have

The CYPRESS WREATH, a book of consolation for those who mourn, edited by RUFUS W. GRISWOLD. This consists of selections from the best poets and prose writers of our country and others. It is exactly adapted to its object; but while it must have peculiar charms for the mourner, it will possess attractions for every one who loves exquisite poetry.

THE BIBLE AND THE CLOSET, by Rev. SAMUEL

Mr. Lee is one of the Ministers ejected, England, in the year 1662; and this is one of a series of volumes of selections, which it is proposed to publish, from the writings of Purians and Non Conformists ejected from the church of England, the same year.

THE YOUNG COMMUNICANT: AN AID TO THE RIGHT UNDERSTANNING AND SPIRITUAL IMPROVE-

MENT OF THE LORD'S SUPPER.
This also is a beautiful pocket edition of a valuable work.
All these are for sale by W. H. Moore & Co., Main St., Cincinnati, and are but specimens of a large assortment of similar books they have now on hand.

Messrs. Clay and Van Buren. We said that the two leaders of the Whig and Democratic parties occupied about the same position in relation to the annexation project. We still think so.

Mr. Clay urges but two serious objections to he measure-Ist, the relations of Mexico to Texas-2ndly, the state of feeling in a large portion of the American people: and were these objections removed, we are at liberty to infer hat he would favor the annexation-for there is no other reason assigned by him against it. And n summing up his views, he says-

in summing up his views, he says—
"They may be stated in a few words, to be, that I consider the annexation of Texas at this time, without the assent of Mexico, as a measure compromising the National character, involving us certainly in war with Mexico, probably with other foreign powers, dangerous to the integrity of the Union, inexpedient in the present financial condition of the country, and not called for by any general expression of public opinion."
On the abstract question of approximancial

On the abstract question of annexation, neithto assert that he doés.

hand of us, where he alludes to the probable sep- their limits. W. H. Moore & Co. have just laid upon our But, there, he carefully abstains from any expublishing House of Gould, Kendall and Lincoln pendent. But, should the Canada provinces lisher; and we trust they may prove as profitable he. "that it will be best for the happiness of all to the Bookseller, as they will be delightful to parties, that they should be erected into a separate and independent Republic."

Of course, we could not suppose him capable This contains some of the best speculations of any other desire. Then he proceeds-"With and extacles of the best poets, concerning that the Canadian Republic on one side, and Texas most agreeable, yet commonplace emotion, call- on the other," &c .- and yet nowhere does he ed Love. The lover, he who has loved, he who express even indirectly the opinion that it would wants to love, he who is disappointed in love, he best for Texas to remain independent.

On the abstract question, therefore, of enuel ried, poet, statesman and philosopher, may find ation he has not even hinted an opinion; and all in this little pocket edition of Love, each, [his poposition to the measure, is confined to pres

Now we assert, that Martin Van Buren occu pies precisely the same position. He opposes the annexation, because it would involve a violation of good faith to Mexico, and he argues this point elaborately and earnestly. The only point on which he differs with Henry Clay is, in explicitly stating, that should the Senate and House of Representatives, after the question had been fairly presented to the country, and fully discussed, and after a large portion of the former, and the whole of the latter had been elected, subsequently to such discussion, de cide for the measure, he should feel it his duty to carry into effect the wishes of a majority of the people of the existing States, thus constitution ally and solemnly expressed. Henry Clay leaves this to be inferred-Martin Van Buren states

positively what his course would be.
This is the only difference between Neither, we believe, expresses any, the slightest opinion, in relation to the abstract question of an-

nexation,

— It must be evident, that the grounds of object tion taken by these gentlemen, are transient, all the rest of his works, it is well and wisely So far as Mexico is concerned, a few years will remove one of those grounds-for it is not likely she will long persist in waging war for the recovthere is a sweetness, a charm, a power to ery of her revolted province. A little influence please in pure and mutual affection, though it on the part of our Government, skilfully direction. e chensed in the humblest abode, and main- ted, as it will be whether Mr. Clay or Mr. Van tained amid the plainest circumstances, and has Buren control our councils, will facilitate a specto contend with many difficulties, compared dy decision of this question. The remaining with which, the elegancies and brilliancies of objection is evanescent. Any one who underworldly grandeur, are but as the splendor of an stands the character of the American people must Eastern palace, to one of the bowers of the gar-know, that their passion for territorial aggranders of dizement will in a little while concentrate a majority of our citizens on the side of Texas auentiment, but in the wisest practical observa- nexation. And as if to prepare the way for this tions, delivered in a peculiarly graceful style. nexation. And as it to propagate the metalions, delivered in a peculiarly graceful style. sinuates an idea that will tend to abate the zeal Lyric Gens, a collection of original and select sacred Po-etry, edited by Rev. S. F. Smith.

sinuates an idea that supposed by many of with which the project is opposed by many of

and supporters of the measure. It will diminish the zeal of the format has not of the town

The same abatement of the present excitement is evidently aimed at by Mr. Van Buren. though in a different way.

The inference we draw is, that so far from the danger of Texas annexation being blown over, the auspices for the success of the project, have never before been so favorable. We consider that it is the fixed policy of the so as to obtain the assent of Mexico, and conciliate the favor of the people of the United States to this scheme. The Presidential Candidates and Texas

It is surprising how persons who ought to know better, continue to mistake the object and nature of the Liberty movement. Surely, they say, after so admirable a letter against Texas as

not one in which we are peculiarly interested.—
The project never alarmed the Liberty men, as it did their fellow-citizens generally. They but saw in it another evidence of the ambition of the Slave-Power. That project they did not fen. the Slave-Power. That project they did not fear, nor were they disposed to make it the great question of the country. Their eye was fixed upon the source whence it emanated-upon that Power, which was striving to aggrandize itself by this inordinate accession of Territory. Whether the project fail or triumph, that Evil continues to exist, and will continue to send forth its baleful nfluence throughout the nation. There can be no peace, no safety, no substantial property, no security against its ambitious and selfish designs while it is tolerated in any part of our Territory. Under such cheamanness. I thorty men are rejoiced that distinguished politicians are taking ground against the annexation of Texas-but when they see their opposition resting upon circumstances having no relation to the existence of slavery, circumstances which may change ere

And when they see such politicians, not on ly opposing Texas on merely temporary grounds independently of any regard to the evils of Slavery, but by their conduct in other respects, pledged to sustain the very Power, in which this for midable project originates, and in fact constituting part and parcel of this Power, it is a gross absurdity to expect them for a moment to yield them their countenance or suffrages.

another sun shall rise upon us, they recognize

no claim on the part of these gentlemen to

The Liberty men aim to put an end to unconstitutional slavery -to subvert the Slave-Power-to prevent the Constitution from being trampled upon by Slaveholders-to rescue the Administration of the general Government from the perversions of Slaveholding influence—to er in this summing up of his views, nor in his array the whole power of the Government on whole letter, does he pronounce an opinion; and the side of Liberty and Free-Labor, and by a we are surprised that any editor should venture national organization constituted upon free

cause they deem it expedient to oppose the angrounds not even indirectly hostile to Slavery, or Slaveholding rule, Liberty men are exherished principles, to forego all their vast obno sympathy with a single element of the Liberty movement, but who have contributed by their influence and acts, to strengthen the very project has its origin!

Gentlemen politicians-The Liberty movement is a Fact. It has originated in necessity—the necessity of extinguishing a Power in this country which is the Foe of Liberty. No violence sive it is in its bearings, and how intimately i can overcome it; no concessions arrest it. Its object is fixed, its principles are settled, its Power on earth. We have all heard of the atpolicy it determined, its course is onward. Liberty men are not to be bribed or beguiled. Compromise, the charm which has bewitched our countrymen, the poison which has contaminated all our legislation, the real characteristic of American Statesmanship hitherto,-Compromise, which for the sake of temporary quiet, has sacrificed the great interests of Liberty to the audacious demands of Slavery, until it has become voices, or reduce their demands. Next to Slavery, Compromise, its great support, they hold in utter and implacable abhorrence.

It is then a waste of time to attempt to buy hem up by petty concessions, or by insisting upon the importance of accidental and partial agree ments. Their resolution has, once for all been taken, and all they ask of their Whig and Democratic brethren is, a fair field, and an open fight,

Mr. Van Buren-Speculations. Mr. Van Buren's letter indicates more hones

ty in the man, than his enemies give him credit for. Mr. Clay had come out against annexation, and thus conciliated the North, without losing any ground in the South; for his Southern locality, the fact of his being a slaveholder, and his speech of 1630, will hold fast all his friends in slave States. Mr. Van Buren knew that ne coun gain nothing in the North-and he must have been certain that to oppose annexation would forfeit the confidence and support of very many of his Southern confederates. Still, being compell ed to speak out, he spoke his honest conviction and for this he deserves more credit than for any act of his public life for the last twelve

Speculations are now rife. Com. Stewart talked of as a suitable candidate in the place of Mr. Van Buren. He is unobnoxioushas never been defeated—is a popular man—is encircled with naval glory-may run the sar

encircled with naval glory—may run the same race as General Harrison.

If Van Buren is brought out, the probability is, that a Southern candidate may be run; Tyler and Texas would be a pretty alliteration; and Calhoun might help him. We shall see. It would be a trick that would fix the fate of Sla-

Friday, May 10 72

slaveholders, and portions of both the political pectable Whig cotemporary, whose judgment they dered to speak to him again about changing or improving their condition. Aggravated in politics is highly esteemed in some circles, ing or improving their condition. Aggravated interests of the country. We took occasion to ly arrested, tried according to the military code, reputation. The General Conference is compous in difficulty, and protably dishonor.

How stands the matter low? A leading Democrat in New York, and an able corresponden of the New York Evening Post shall answer.

say, after so admirable a letter against Texas as that of Mr. Clay, yeu Liberty men will support him for the Presidency! Surely, we will do no such thing.

"Mr. Calhoun writes a letter to Mr. Packenham, April, 1844, in which he goes into a labored defence of slavery; seems almost to doubt whether the free States have done well in abolishing it; declares that Texas is to be annexed

The veil is rent, and fortunately rent in time Texas is to be annexed for the iole and only object of percetuating slavery. 'What is called slavery' is essential to those States where i ed slavery" is essential to those States where it exists; no matter where, in Virginia or Carolina, on the wheat-field or rice plantation, in Missouri and Alabama, slavery is essential to the States where it exists. This monstrous language is the deliberate declaration of the first Cabinet officer of the first free Government in the world.

The game is now manifest. "England," it seems "is not free from the suspicion of having attempted to abolish slavery in Cuba." (Upshur to Everett, 28th September, 1843.) The United States are to be made the head of a great slave league to perpetuate the institution.

league to perpetuate the institution.

It is evident that this presents to the people of the Union, a question entirely new, and which they cannot avoid. This issue is not as to abolition of slavery in the Southern States, the District, nor the territories of the Union, but whether this Government shall devote its whole energies to the perpetuition of the state of the state of the state of the union, but whether this Government shall devote its whole energies to the state of the state of the union, but whether this Government shall devote its whole energies to the state of the union gies to the perpetuation of slavery; whether all kind of Egotism, which talks of ego, as if it were the sister Republics on this continent which de-

sire to a boilsh stavery are to be uragooned by us into the support of this institution.

This treaty evidently forms a new era in the history of our government. Hitherto the watchword has been non-intervention in the domestic affairs their confidence or support : none to their gratiof the South, now it is intervention with foreign na tions to protect, extend, and perpetuate those in-stitutions. It is perfectly evident that this course is suicidal, and equally evident that no portion of the Union can for a moment be deluded by it. of the Union can for a moment be deluded by it. It destroys the last hope of all the middle States, from Virginia to Missouri, for the abolition of the institution, and covers the North with all its sin, odium, and ruin; and yet this is the policy for which Mr. Calhoun has the amazing boldness to say that he is ready to plunge this country into war, "taken in full view of all possible emergency."

A leading Whig paper in this city, said las March, after expressing its pleasure at the appointment of Mr. Calhoun-"Want his opinions and views of policy are, is of no moment."

We immediately penned an article in which we said-"the principles and policy of an Ameriprinciples, to sustain State organizations in can Secretary of State are of vast importance.-This idea originated, doubtless, in his specu- all the States, in their action against whatever No officer of the Government has so much pow lations about an independent republic, on either may be the form of oppression maintained within er to make or mar our National Honor; to benefit or injure the nation in its external relations But, there, he carefully abstains from any expression of a wish that Texas may remain independent of the former is a fast member of that Oligarchy,

Henry Clay and Martin Van Buren are opposity need to their principles, their policy, their objects.

By negotiation, he may enlarge the market for slave-labor products, and narrow or close that or the products of free labor. By diplomacy he striking the balance of the good and the evil of which has ruled this country well nigh to its mayfasten an ineffaceable blot on our good name, pendent. But, should the Canada provinces which has ruled this country well night to its succeed, "I am strongly inclined to think," says ruin; the latter is a vassal of it. And yet, bethe "that it will be best for the hanniness of all any other down it expectant to oppose the one cannot extricate ourselves except by war."

any important proposition—that I may do this, or involve us in controversies, from which we senate of the United States," &c.

nexation of Texas, at the present time, on In view of all this, we again repeat, what formerly gave so much offence, that in all questions in which slavery enters as a controling element pected to vote for them!-to abandon all their the political press of this country generally, is not to be trusted. On such questions, people ects, for the sake of supporting men, who have must judge and act for themselves, or they wil most certainly be led into serious delusion.

The foregoing extract is from an article to the Evening Post, which is copied into the Nation-Evil, in whose aggravated ambition this Texas al Intelligencer. Such endorsement will give it weight.

Brazil and Great Britain.

No one who has not made the subject o slavery his study, can conceive how comprehen enters into the policy of the largest commercia tempt of Great Britain to renew a treaty of commerce with Brazil, and of the failure which thus far has attended the negotiation. The cause is not generally understood in this country. It is disclosed in the following extract from a speech

of Lord Palmerston. "We had heard, he said, of a negotiation hav-ng been going on in Brazil, and that the point ing been going on in Brazil, and that the point at which it went off was that the British Governat which it went off was that the British Government of the Democratic Parties to recognize these two antagonist Elements as having equal claims upon the government—Compromise has no spell potent enough to still their promise has no spell potent enough to still their recognize their demands. Next to Slavery. bound to suppose that proposition was made sincerely; but, assuredly, if it had been intend ed to attach to the negotiation a condition which would make it fail, he did not think that the ingenuity of man could have devised a metho more certain to accomplish the object in view."

If the Government of Great Britain were really actuated by a philanthropic motive in this matter, it would be consistent, and lift its injuri- have committed so many blunders, as these disous duties from the products of the free States of this country entering its ports, and impos something more than a nominal duty on cotton But, its policy is here, precisely the reverse. In both cases, it acts for the interests, not of Humanity, but Monopoly.

Massachusetts and New Jersey.

New Jersey is yet really a slave State. It has ever committed any offence against the Slav Power. Mr. Frelinghuysen is a prominent ad vocate of the favorite scheme of the slaveholders for getting rid of free colored people,

Massachusetts has sinned beyond forgivene against Slavery. "Honest John Davis" once mad a speech in the United States Senate, in which he was honest enough for once to expose the onopoly of offices enjoyed by slaveholders. Ergo, nearly all the dilegates from the slave States in the Whig Convention at Baltimore, ac-

cording to the Cincinnat Gazette, went for Frelinghuysen, and honest bha was left, minus. Hereafter, old Massachusetts can expect no favors, until she repent and bring forth fruits meet for repentance. Even her mighty man, Daniel Webster, work a hard as he may for foot of ground to stand upon in a single State south of the Potomac.

The London Anti-Slavery Reporter copies from the Gaze, were Tribundue a terrible account of

thus described.

The twenty-three sentenced persons were bro't, out, with fetters on their hands and feet; the out, with letters on their hands and foet; the executioner uncovered the upper part of their body as far as the haunches; he fixed a ball of lead in their mouths to hinder them from crying out; and in this condition they passed, one by one, slowly, ench conducted by two attendant soldiers, receiving at every step they made two heavy blows with the switches on their back, which made their blood flow copiously, reddening the snow under their feet.

Hell itself is not more merciless than the ven-

geance of man against his brother man.

Egotism.

Whether Egotism is offensive or not, depends ipon the mode in which it is exhibited.

That Egotism, which would if it dare; which great merit; which is forever insinuating rather than asserting its special glories; is altogether shabby. But, there is a bold, honest, out-spoken sire to abolish slavery are to be dragooned by us forth all its agreeable and noble attributes in a way so fearless as to challenge your admiration. There is nothing shuffling in its guit, but it strides right up to you, and demands your applause, without any cowardly apologies.

Benton's egotism is somewhat of this sort. It is really sublime. We do not believe there is a man in the nation that can stand up so bravely under the moi-meme. Just hear him, talking on the Texas question.

"For myself," says he, "it might be supposed that I take some pride in seeing so many marching up near to the point at which I stood, solitary and alone, twenty-five years ago; but it is not a seeing so "" \*\* "I wish to see Roman steadiness and not A-

"I wish to see Roman steadiness and not A-thenian levity prevail in our Government; and being myself a man of some temper and stability, addicted to no paraxysms, and subject to no varia-tions, I shall continue to advocate the recovery of our unoccupied territory, and mutilated rivers and natural noundaries, in the same calm and considerale manner as for twenty-five years past."

"Of course, I, who consider what I am about, al-

ways speak of Texas as constituted at the time of the treaty of 1819." \* \* \* "That I may do justice to my own conduct-

This is rich. Let who will, overlook the merits of Mr. Benton, he is not the man to commit such an oversight.

Great Statesmanship.

The Globe, although anxious for the annexa tion of Texas, is unwilling that John Tyler should have the honor of consummating the project. It is out in a bitter review of the course of the administration on this subject, taking precisely the same ground in regard to present annexation, that Mr. Van Buren occupies. It shows up the statesmanship of Messrs. Tyler and Calhoun in its true light. Commenting upon the express to Mexico, charged to procure her assent to the annexation for - millions, and to be back in forty days, it exclaims-

"Blunder upon blunder! for the despatch of the messenger admits that Mexico ought to have been consulted; the - millions offered proves the present importance attached to her consent: and the one night allowed her to give it, proves the folly, or intent that presides over the whole transaction; for no nation can be summoned in such a manner to answer such a question. It is like being required to answer to the sound of a trumpet."

Great Statesmanship, truly! The appoint ment of Mr. Calhoun, said the Cincinnati Gazette, "cannot fail to give satisfaction to all par-

So the nomination of Mr. Tyler, once upon time, gave wonderful satisfaction. We rather Britain, during the years 1842, '43 and '44, endthink the best plan for the eighteen million non-slaveholders of the Union would be, to select their agents from among themselves, in preference to taking them from the Sacred Legion. Scarcely one full-grown man among them, could tinguished patriarchs of the South.

Hayti and our Mercantile Interest. Pending the anarchy now raging in Hayti, the French and English vessels of war are constant in their presence, and active in rendering service to the merchants from their respective nations. American merchants are left to take care of themselves. The Newburyport Herald says that only two American vessels of war have been at Cape Haytien for the last seven years. ascribes it to an insufficient cause, when it hints to oppose the election, but the administration of home for home-consumption. The tariff on suthat our officers have fallen in love with the ele- Mr. Clay. gant hospitalities extended to them in the other West India islands, by the wealthy Islanders. This may be operative to a certain extent, but the real cause is to be found in the utter indifference of our slaveholding administrations to our commerce with Hayti, if not their absolute un-friendliness to it. It is a commerce in which the interests of the free States are chiefly con-

The receipts of revenue from customs at the port of New York, for the months of January, rival whom he does notike, will secure not one February, March and April, of this year, amounted to \$7,627,351, or \$4,617,226 more than during the corresponding period last year.

The reader must excuse us for so frequently the serfs of Count Positivith.

They were the serfs of Count Positivith.

They were the serfs of Count Positivith. pointment of Mr. Calhoun was hailed by the and, under the impression that by a ukase of the Conference would be willing to publish it, Whig press. He was the antagonist in all points of Whig policy. He was a nullifier; and yet, the Senate dispensed with the usual forms, and unantuously ratified his nomination. A very restance of the conference would be willing to publish it, larmer, naving an iron bar, get the better, and the fellow took to his heels, leaving a part of bled and misrepresented by reporters, he asked on behalf of the Bishops, that the Conference, while listening to it, might stem in a peremptory manner, and on behalf of the Bishops, that the Conference, while listening to it, might sit with closed doors;

Is another pocket companien of the same series. Its object is to teach man to live "not by

Whigs or Democrats control it, will be shaped it made very little difference what Mr. Calhoun's opinions were—they could not affect greatly the chastisement upon him. They were immediatedoings of such assemblies, the better for their comment upon this nost delusive idea, and show- and condemned to pass four times between the sed entirely of ministers, and yet claims all the Conference of the Methodists, New York, pered how Mr. Calhoune opinions would involve switches of 500 soldiers. The punishment is original Legislative and Executive powers of a mitting travelling preachers, visiters at the Conchurch, consisting of six or seven hundred thou- ference, to remain while the Bishops' address "On the morrow, (Monday,) early in the morning, 500 infantry soldiers of the garrison of St.

Petersburg, each armed with a long osier switch.

were drawn up in a double line on the parade.—

In the morrow, (Monday,) early in the morning, 500 infantry soldiers of the garrison of St.

do, while its members are excluded from all lege to the local preachers, failed. Local preachers in their own government, to allow them ers are too much secularized to be admitted into the humble privilege of looking on. We have queer things in this Democratic

country of ours.

The New Senator from Alabama.

Dixon H. Lewis, the new Senator in Congress ian worthy, in which he avows himself in favor which made their blood flow copiously, reddening the snow under their feet.

After having finished their long and melancholy walk, they were placed, almost dying, on handbarrows, and taken to one of the military hospitals of St. Petersburg, in order to be cured; but, as soon as they are a little recovered, their punishment is to be inflicted a second time, until they shall have gone through it four times, according to the sentence."

The state of the immediate annexation of Texas. He thinks Clay and Van Buren had better keep their hands off the question—it may explode and "blow them sky high." Both, he supposes, could be driven into the support of the measure. It is a question, he says, of interest to the North, of feeling to the sentence." of the immediate annexation of Texas. He thinks them sky high." Both, he supposes, could be driven ashore, and totally wrecked, during a driven into the support of the measure. It is a storm at that place. down-trodden, tariff-ridden, abolition be-deviled South." "Let," says he, "the issue of annexa" tion be once rendered doubtful, and the instinct of self-preservation would convince them that their hopes of safety were stronger on the other side of the Sabine than of the Delaware." of having feloniously obtained a copy of the an-We have then, one avowed traitor in the Sen-

te-one, who is for disunion, if Texas annexa-

The Plot -- Dangers Ahead.

The Democratic delegation from Ohio in Congress, headed by Messrs. Allen and Tappan, have issued a proclamation to the "Democracy of Ohio," announcing that a scheme is on foot in Washington, among a certain class of Democratic politicians, to set aside Mr. Van Buren, and force a substitute upon the Convention, and disclaiming for themselves any part or lot in that matter

William Cross, Representative from Arkansas nas also come out, stating that he can support no nan, opposed to immediate annexation.

The Globe apprehends from these cabals and underhand proceedings, consequences, which may reach beyond the party.

There is reason for such apprehension .-The Slaveholders are becoming desperate, and we should not wonder, if in their desperation they were guilty of something worse, than break ing their allegiance to party.

The people of this Union have got to make up their minds to conquer these men, or be conquered by them. Pity that the press would not look at this question, and the movements concerning it, through other than party-spectacles.

The Disaffection.

mong the Democratic managers at Washington. than they were twelve years ago. According to the correspondent of the N. Y. True Sun, the malcontents have held a meeting to deliberate on what should be done. The idea in the churches generally, the standard of mor-

cians. the States individually may do, is a matter of no importance: the entire management of the politics of the country seems consigned to a few turns, we find that they embrace what are desigpolitical demagogues in Washington, who, by nated the Evangelical sects. The Univerthe way, are always under a controlling Southern influence.

This state of things is humiliating enough, but to be vassals to party, instead of managing their 544,763, above, would give one communicant to every 34 of the population over 10 years of age own affairs in their own way-and so long too, as state interests are all absorbed in the excitement attending upon a Presidential election. If a little less importance were attached to the National Government, and a little more to the States, the country would be better off. But, ere this shall come to pass, the National Executive must be shorn of its immense power and patronage.

Facts for the Sceptical.

Notwithstanding the diversion of labor other pursuits in the West Indies, it will be seen from the following table, that the export of the great staple, sugar, is, after all, on the increase it shows the amounts in cwts. of sugar imported from the British West and East Indies, into Great

ing each year, the 5th January. Brit. W. Ind. ...1,239,738 1841-2...... 2,145,500..... 1842-3......2,473,715..... .. 932,360 1843-4...... 2,503,577......

Congress. The Senate transacted no business of importance on the 3rd, and adjourned over till Mon-The House in Committee of the Whole

employed in debating the Tariff bill. It also ad-

ourned over till the 27th. States Gazette says, that it is proposed by some per annum must be reckoned at something near The Washington correspondent of the United Southern party, with Mr. Calhoun at its head, not to expect ever to raise enough of the article at of the Southern Democrats to form at once a

There is nothing strange in this. A Southern party is already formed-and that party, we doubt slavery. not, would rather see Mr. Clay than Mr. Van Buren triumph. What, after all, have the Northern Democrats gained by their dishonorable oncessions in Congress?

papers, that he and his brother pilots lately saw a ker, Webb, Brewster, Rockenfield and Loder. Sea Serpent in Long Island Sound, with his tail some ten feet out of water.

T. H. Bayley has been elected in the place of Whig opponent.

A farmer recently returning home from the Bishop Soule, according to the Tribune, an- Philadelphia market, was stopped by an English

> and somewhat painful feature of the times that the great masses of the country seem to have lost their faith in politicians. We wish such were the fact-but the people trust more in politicians

farmer, having an iron bar, got the better, and

than in themselves." A resolution was adopted in the General

the inner sanctuary. Captain Small of the brig Sarah Jane from Cape Haytien brings reports contradictory to those lately received. The President, Reviere, it is now said, after conquering the revolutionists at from Alabama, has written a letter to some Tex-Republican.

> The Schooner Buckner, Captain Davidson, from Cleveland, lately while lying at Southport for the purpose of taking in a load of wheat, was

> Eighteen months ago, Wapello in Iowa, beonged to the Indians. Now there are six hundred voters there. Iowa goes for a State government, by 3000 majority. William G. Boggs, publisher of the New York Evening Post, has been arrested on the charge

> nexation Treaty. REFINEMENT.—A western editor recently heard a young lady at table ask for 'hen fruit' meaning eggs.

> A conceited coxcomb once said to a barber's boy, 'Did you ever shave a monkey!'
> 'Why no sir,' replied the boy; 'but' if you please to set down, I will try,'

Denominational Statistics.

The whole number of ministers of the gospel reported in the United States, for 1843, is 17,073; of communicants, 2,544,763. Of these the members of the Methedist Episcopal Church constitute two-fifths-amounting to 1,052,392. The number of its ministers, however, is not a fourth of the whole number.

The following comparative statement is taken from the Missionary Herald.

1832 1 Minister to every 1,437 " 1 Communicant to every 74 1842 1 Minister to every 1,093

If the morality of a country could be inferred positively from the amount of its religious proessors, it would follow that our country has greatly increased in the former quality since 1832. But, unfortunately, facts show that this mode of reasoning would be unsound. We suppose that accurate statistics would prove that during the last ten years, Crime has considerably jucreased in our land. Such, most assurreport, that there is a great deal of disaffection ly is the fact, unless indeed our newspapers are more faithful in recording deeds of wickedness

We cannot resist the conviction that seems to be, a protest against Mr. Van Buren ality is lower than it used to be. It is more popular to be a church member, than formerly; and his principles.

One cannot but be struck, on reading these nor is it thought, that such a position important positions rumors, with the habit of looking to see any peculiar obligations. In fact, the people have almost ceased to look for any singular purity of character in religious professors. What the People think or wish, or what gular purity of character in religious professors. By the way, in again glancing at the tables communicants in these denominations may be set down at 1,200,000, which, added to the 2,-

> -for this is the population referred to. From this it would appear that we are a remarkably religious people. And yet more than one half of this religious people are about elevating to the highest seat of this nation a duellist, and a man who for half a century has been violating Christian and Republican principles.

Food in the United States. Mr. Ellsworth estimates the principal agricultural products of our country for 1843, as fol-

..145,929,966 Oats, -24,280,271 Buckwh't " 7 959,410 Potatoes, " .15.419.807 Hay, tons,..... Tobacco, pounds.... -185,731,554 -747.660,090 Cotton, 89.879.145 .. 315,965 Silk. -66,400,310 The proportion of potatoes and the grains to

each person in the United States, may be estimated as follows: Sugar, 3½ lbs.
Rice, 6½ "
Potatoes, 5½ bush. Wheat, 54 bsh. Corn, 264 "
Rye, 14 "
Buckwheat, 1 "

When it is recollected that the cons sugar to each individual in the United States 30 lbs., it will be seen at once how abourd it is es ever imposed, and no people would bear it, whose eyes were not blinded by the witchery of

The memorial against Coffee-Houses signed by six thousand ladies of Cincinnati, was presented to the new Council last Wednesday afternoon, and referred to a Committee consisting of Messrs. A pilot in New York announces in one of the Brooks, McLain, Butterfield, Bromwell, Snellba-

General McCalla, one of the Democratic presidential electors in Kentucky, has openly declared, according to the Frankfort Common-H. A. Wise, member of Congress-over his wealth, that he will not vote for Mr. Van Buren, on account of his opposition to Texas.

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regular Eastern has now persons thom de-ons. The ideratum is to give ce of the the sides sally and at being fectly as

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How It Was Done.

We publish in another column, in accordance with the request of our correspondent, the ballotings in the Whig National Convention, for the Vice President. The record, as our correspon-

dent says, tells its own story. No one at the North ever supposed Mr. Frelinghuysen would be chosen. The slaveholders had made their selection for the highest office. and it was thought a matter of course that the non-slaveholders would be suffered to make the selection for the subordinate office. Public sentiment had accordingly settled upon John Davis he was not entirely unexceptionable in the estimation of the South

Up to the moment of balloting, however, all the correspondents of the leading Whig papers at the North, supposed that either he or Filln oice. Frelinghuysen was not utter disregard of the previously expressed opinions of the free State Whigs. How it was done, may be seen by referring to the table of ballotings, mentioned by our correspondent, and by the following two extracts, one from the correspondence of the New York American, the other from a letter of the editor of the N. York

The correspondent of the American says-"The States which voted from the beginning for Freinghuysen were, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgie, Alabams, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, I from N. Y., and 2 each from Illinois nri and Kentucky.

The editor of the Tribune, writing from Baltimore, after the result was known, says-"THE MATTER WAS SUBSTANTIALLY SETTLED IN A MEETING OF THE SOUTH

Aye-and thus it has ever been, and thus will always be. Who shall be the men, and what, the measures, of both Whig and Democrati-SETTLED" by the Slaveholders.

#### THE REVIEW.

"LIBERTY COURIER" is the title of a new Liber. ty paper just issued, to be published at Cadiz, Huron county, by M. H. Urquhart, at the rate of \$2,00, in six months; or \$2,50 if paid at the end of the year. The selected and editorial matter of the first number is good. We hope the paper will prosper. It is indispensable to our cause, that local Liberty papers he started. wherever our friends are able to support them .-It will not do, however, to make them exclusive in their character. They should be adapted to the wants of the community generally, only taking care that their principles and politics be of the right stamp.

WESTERN MAGAZINES .- Within a short period, two magazines of Western Literature have been very question are written with ability, though started-one in Pittsburg, the other in Cincin- perverted to a bad purpose. It is a highly internati. "The Great Valley Magazine" is the ti- esting number, particularly so, on account of tle of the latter; Knowledge, Virtue, and Glory, these articles. and tacting these, a most excellent its motto; L. A. Hine, its publisher and editor. one. We shall endeavor to do justice to it, at It is to be all original, published semi-monthly, our leisure. Its contents are-"Iphigenia at at \$1,50 per annum.

with Mr. Hine; nor indeed has he taken the or- the Prize Tale; "Notes on our Army, No. IV;" dinary method of heralding himself to the public. He comes upon us all by surprise, and lic. He comes upon us all by surprise, and lic. He comes upon us all by surprise, and lic. He comes upon us all by surprise, and lic. He comes upon us all by surprise, and lic. He comes upon us all by surprise, and lic. He found his higness reclining upon a seems to ask no favors from any body. "I "The Poet's Mission;" "Landscape Gardening;" grant," he says, in his address, "that my appearance in your intelligent city, as editor of a Literary Magazine, is somewhat abrupt and uncerepart, might be just, yet I trust the relation I hold "Poesy. to your State, by birth and education, will be Editorial Table .- "Iphigenia at Tauris;" "The quainted with my past and present character, yet | erary Notices." Ohio was my nursing mother, her people the guardians of my youth, and I cheerfully submit may be in my disposition."

Mr. Hine contemplates dividing the Great Valley Magazine into the following parts:

Part 1, Department for History. Part 2, Department for Literature.

Part 3, Department for Philosophy. Part 4, Department for Biography.

Part 5. Department for Education

Part 6, Department for Miscellany. And ere long, he says, he will establish a De

partment for Science and Art. Such is the only introduction we are able no

to give the Great Valley Magazine. If any our readers would know more about it, let the get the first number, and read it. We cannot tell, however, whither they must go to find On this important point the publisher has left v in the dark. The other Magazine is published at Pittsburg.

by E. G. C. Judson, late Lieutenant in U. S. Navy, under the title of "NED BUNTLINE'S MAGA-ZINE," Ned Buntline being the veritable Lieutenant himself.

The first number is well printed, on shabby paper. The publisher has secured some excellent correspondents, and will contribute largely to it himself. As to the merits of the work, it is more difficult to speak. There are some good Pennsylvania Delaware . . things in it, and some poor ones. It is characterized by irregular talent. "The Last of the Mutineers," for instance, "A story of the Whale Fishery," has a good beginning, and middle, but a most miserable end. Had the writer omitted the three pages after the record of the triumph of the mutineers, he would have done himself more credit.

The address of the editor to his readers has a great deal of that easy, dashing air that belongs to the sailor, and is quite figurative and piquant, but there are portions of it in bad taste. Speaking of the innumerable publications sent out hither by Eastern Houses, he remarks-"And what is their excuse for monopolizing the field which belongs to our writers and publishers?-Oh! They come to enlighten the backwoods men.' Yes, as they gloat over their well filled coffers, sneeringly to the dulcet accompaniment of our chinking gold, they say, 'The Far West New York is a great pork country; steamboats, iron works and negroes flourish; but the engle of genius Maryland has never alighted there, literary taste or enter-prise cannot be found in the dark gloom of their indless forests, and our literary sun is the only Georgia light which can penetrate and cheer their heavy

This is all boyish. Eastern publishers and writers send their wares where they can find a market for them, and they would be fools if they did not. It is a fair business transaction between us. For one we are very glad, that in the dearth of literary enterprise in the West, we have supply from the East. If ever we are to have a Western literature, the genius of our people must be quickened by other appeals than those just noticed. Away with all such attempts to awaken the self-complacency of Western peo- ket of Texas. If she remain independent, she ple, and provoke a petty jealousy of Eastern en- will have just as many wants, as if she were in our esprise. Let no periodical be supported simply Union, and if we adopt a proper commercial polas it is Western, or disparaged merely bebecause it is Western, or disparaged merely be-cause it is Eastern, without any reference to its and her carrying trade, as if she belonged to us

merits. Until the West can produce as good monthlies as the East, sensible people will con-tinue to prefer foreign to home manufacture.

Let us not be misunderstood. We have talent nough in the West to produce a substantial literature, but let such talent be encouraged, not from motives of strife or vain glory, but in that generous spirit which, without jealousy of any other section would specially seek the development of all the resources, physical and intelle tual, which lie in our own immediate neighbor

"Ned Buntline" is great for bold assertio The habit of commanding on shipboard, and of mastering the elements, begets self-confidence of Massachusetts, although it was known that Ned has been used to carry his point by boarding an enemy-and the like manœuvre, we suppose, he imagines will do on a different heatre. Just hear him:

"We have writers in the West, who are sec o none in the world. It is a broad, a bold declaration, but we repeat, and THEY will sustain it. even named. And yet, this man was chosen, in The best writers in the Eastern magazines are from our rising West."

If our rising West has produced the best writers for the East, and the equals of any in the garrets, he converted into his harem. The world, what will the risen West produce? Oh, curious arms, costumes and jewels, which who can describe the splendent and resplendent glories which are yet to crown the infant West, a god-send to the virtuous tavern-keeper when it shall have reached the age of maturity! If the mere buds of our literature, the Pikes, the Browns, the Beelers and Binghams, already rival the sweetness of the flowers of any or all other lands, how overpowering must be their odors, when full-blown and full-grown! We eave our dashing neighbor with the remark, that in the literary as in the religious economyhumility is the soil in which all the graces grow nost vigorously.

ELEMENTS OF PHRENOLOGY applied to HUMAN CHARACTER.—By J. G. Forman, L. B. Printed by W. L. Mendenhall, Cincinnati.

Phrenology, despite all the ridicule of its ene nies, and indiscretions of its friends, has steadily parties, are points always "SUBSTANTIALLY gone on multiplying its adherents and acquiring more and more consideration, until at last it may be said to be established in popular belief. The psychologist may still contemn it, but the truth is, whatever may be thought of its craniological came down for the third time, and returned part, its nomenclature and mode of mental the knife, asking for a bigger one still, The part, its nomenciature and mode of mental cook's curiosity was excited, and he inquir analysis, have imperceptibly modified all the ed who wanted the knife, and for what pur anguage and ideas of metaphysical inquiries.

We have not had time to give Mr. Forman's little work a careful examination, but it is writ-ten in a good style, and appears to be a very hurry had forgotten to bring an executioner ten in a good style, and appears to be a very ompact synopsis of the phrenological system.

THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER-May. B. B. Miner, editor and proprietor.

The May number of this very beautiful periodical is just received, but we have had time merely to glance at its contents. It is highly spiced, we see, with the flavor of the "peculiar institution," but the articles bearing upon the sla-Tauris," concluded; "Slavery in the French Colonies;" "Stephano Colonna, or Love in Lanes;"

"The Annexation of Texas." Poetry,-"The Cottage;" "The Betrayed;" "Burial at Sea;" "The Dead Man's race;" monious. But, though reprehension on your "Once again;" "Sonnet;" "Maid of Roanoke;"

my ample apology. Though you may be unac- National Institute;" "The Home Library;" "Lit-

The Vice President.

The following

for this officer FIRST BALLOT.

	Maine 9	0	0	
	New Hampshire 6	0	0	
	Vermont 6	0	0	
	Massachusetts 12	0	0	
	Rhode Island 0	0	0	
	Conneticut. ,6	0	0	
	New-York 0	35	*1	
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	Pennsylvania 0	0	0	
	Delaware 0	0	0 -	
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e-		0	17	
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	South Carolina 3	0	6	
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SECOND BALLOT.

THIRD BALLOT.

Dr. Buchanan has been lecturing in

Arrival of General Gaines. We understand that the firing which excited o much curiosity and consternation yesterday evening, was a salute from the barracks at New ort, in honor of the arrival of Gen. Gaines, a that place. "Report says," he is mustering a diision for the Texas frontier.

Dumas in his Cutricle. The Blackwood for March gives, in a ve

y amusing article, the salient points of hu-nor contained in the work of M. Dumas upon Naples. From it we take the following In the first, we are informed of M. Du-mas's installation, at the Hotel Vittoria, kepf by M. Martin Zill, who besides being an inn-keeper, is a man of much taste in art, a distinguished antiquary, an amateur of a distinguished antiquary, an amateur of pictures, a collector of autographs, and curcosities. Apropos of the hotel, we have an anecdote of the ex-Dey of Algiers, who, on being dispossessed of his dominions by the French, took refuge at Naples, and established himself under M. Zill's hospitable

roof. The third floor was occupied entirely by his suit and attendants, the fourth was for himself and his treasures, the fifth or the Hussein Pacha had brought with him, were who was never weary of examining and ad-miring them, and before the African had been a week in the house, he und his host were sworn friends. Unfortunately this harmony was not destined to last very long. One morning Hussein Pacha's cook, (a Nubian as black as ink, as shining as if he had been polished with a shoe brush) entered the kitchen of the hotel, and asked for the largest knife they had. The head cook gave him a sort of carving knife, some eighteen inches long, sharp as a razor, and pliaut as a foil. The negro looked at it, shook his head, as if in doubt whether it would do but nevertheless took it up stairs with him. Presently he brought it down again, and asked for a larger one. The cook opened all his drawers, and at last found a sort of cutlass, which he hardly ever used, on account of its enormous size. With this the Nubian appeared more satisfied, and again went up stairs. Five minutes afterwards he

The African told him very cooly that the with him, he had consequently ordered his cook to get a large knile, and cut off the head of Osnim, chief of the eunachs, who was convicted of having kept such negligent watch and guard over his higness's seraglio, that some presumptuous Giaour had made a hole in the wall, and established a communication with Zaida, the Dev's favorite odalisque. Accordingly Osmin was to be decapitated; and as to the offending laly, the next time the Dey took an airing in the bay of Naples; she would be put in a sack, and consigned to the keeping of the kelpies.
Thunderstruck at such summary proceed

ings the cook desired his Nubian brother to wait while he went for a larger knife; then hastening to M. Martin Zill, he told him what he had just heard. M. Martin Zill ran to the minister of po-M. Martin Zill ran to the minister of po-lice, and laid the matter before him. His on the road, and obliged to stop at Leghorn

divan, his back supported by cushions, smok-ing latakia in a chibouque, while an icoglan scratched the soles of his feet, and two

slaves fanned him.

The minister made his three salaams, the Dey nodded his head.

"Your higness," said his excellency, "I am the minister of police."

the motive of my visit.' "No. But you are welcome all the same." "I come to prevent your highness from com-

mitting a crime."
"A crime! And what crime?" said the

found astonishment. question," replied the minister. "Is it not

your intention to cut off Osmin's head?"

"That is no crime," answered the Dey. "Does not your highness purpose throwing Zaida into the sea?"

bought Osmin for five hundred piasters, and Zaida for a thousand sequins, just as I bought this pipe for a hundred ducats." "Well," said the minister, "what does your highness deduce from that?"

"That as the pipe belongs to me, as I have bought it and paid for it, I may break have bought it and paid for it, I may break service, under the act of 1754, which makes both it to atoms, if I choose, and nobody has a felonies without the benefit of clergy. The juright to object. So saying, the Pacha broke his pipe, and threw the fragments into the of the room.

"All very weil, as far as the pipe goes,' said the minister; "but Osmin, but Zaida!" "Less than a pipe!"

"How? less than a pipe! A man less than a pipe! A woman less than a pipe!" "Osmin is not a man, and Zaida is not a

woman; they are slaves. 1 will cut off Os-min's head, and throw Zaida into the sea." "Dog of a Christian!" shouted the Dev. "do you know who I am?"

"To prison," replied the minister.
"Very well," said Hussein," I leave Naples to-night."

"Your higness is as free as air to go out and to come. Nevertheless, I must make one condition. Before your departure, you will swear by the Prophet, that no harm shall be

shall do what I please with them." "Then your highness will be pleased to deliver them over to me, to be punished according to the laws of the country; and until you do so, you will not be allowed to eave Naples.

"Who will prevent me?"

The Pacha laid his hand on his dagger. The minister stepped to the window and made a sign. The next moment the tramp of heavy boots and jingle of spurs were heard upon the stairs; the door opened, and a gi-gantic corporal of gens d'armes made his appearance; his right hand raised, to his cock-ed hat, his left hand upon the seat of his trowsers.

"Gennarro," said the minister of police, "if I give you an order to arrest this gentleman, would you see any difficulty in exccuting it."
"None, your excellency."

"You are aware that this gentleman" name is Hussein Pacha?" "I was not, your excellency."
"And that he is Dey of Algiers!"
"May it please your excellency, I
snow what that is."

be necessary. He highness will do as he be necessary. Its highness will do a man named Osmin, and a woman named Zaida, and take them both to the prefecture."

"What," crie the Dey; "this man to en-

ter my have the tried he minister, "he is a corporal of gend somes. But if you do not wish hom to go, send for Osmin and Zai-

"Will you promise to have them punish-ed?" inquired the Dey.
"Certainly according to the utmost rigor

f the law.' Hussein Pacha clapped his hands. A loor concealed behind the tapestry was oned, and a slave entered the room. "Bring down Osmin and Zaida," said the

Dey.

The slave crossed his hands on his breast. owed his head, and disappeared without uttering a word: The next instant he came

ack with the two culprits.

The eunuch was a little round fat fellow with beardless face, and small hands and feet. Zaida was a beautiful Circassian, her eyelids painted with kool, her teeth blackened with hetel, her mails reddened with henna. On perceiving Hussein Pacha, the eunuch fell upon his knees; Zaida raised her head. The Dey's eye flashed, and he clutched the hilt of his kanigar. Osmin kanigar. Osmin grew pale; Zaid smiled. The minister of made a sign to the gens d'arme, who stepped up to the captives, handcuffed them, and led them out of the room. As the door closed behind them the Dev uttered a sound

between a sigh and a roar.

The magistrate looked out of the window, till he saw the prisoners and their escor disappear at the corner of the Strada Chita

ene. Then turning to the Dey—
"Your highness is now at liberty to leave Vaples if he wishes so to do," said the imperturbable functionary with a low bow. "This very instant!" cried Hussein, will not remain another moment in such

parbarous country as yours." "A pleasant journey to your highness, said the minister,
"Go to the devil!" retorted Hussein

suit, his wives, and his treasures; and at mining it no set sail, cursing the tyranny that prevented a man from drowning his wife and cutting of the heads of his slaves. The next day the minister of police had the culprits brought before him and examined .-Osmin was found guilty of having slept when he ought to have watched, and Zaida of having watched when she ought to have slept. But by some strange omission, the Neapo litan code allots no punishment to such offences; and consequently Osmin and Zaida to their infinite astonishment, were imme diately set at liberty. Osmin took to selling pastiles for a livelihood, and the lady got employment as dame de comptoir in a coffee house. As to the Dey, he had left Naples with the intention of going to England, in which country, as he had been informed a man is at liberty to sell his wife, if he may where he died.

## Tuesday May 14.

Judge O'Neall and John L. Brown. Our readers recollect the sentence of death pronounced by Jadge O'Neall of South Carolina apon John L. Brown, for the "crime" of aiding slave woman to escape from her master. The law and the sentence alike excited the indigna-"I know you are," answered the Dey.
"Then your highness probably conjectures public meetings were held in some places to give tion of the people of the Northern States, and expression to this feeling.

cinnati Gazette, which put a somewhat different Dev, taking his pipe from nis mouth, and ally believed, that Brown, having become enamthe following statement:

"Brown is a native of Fairfield District in this State. He is no abolitionist. He did not seek, by aiding the woman to run away, to enable her to go to a free State, and there "That is no crime," replied the Dey. "I his object either was to prolong an adulterous aght Osmin for five hundred piasters, and interceurse with the woman, or taking advantage ida for a thousand sequins, just as I or the power which he thus had, to carry her off and sell her. What difference there is between this and stealing, it is difficult to per

ceive.

He (Brown) was indicted first for stealing; second, for aiding her to run away from her ma ry convicted him on the second count in the in-dictment. He was tried before me, and I tho't the proof as well sustained the count for stealing, as that for aiding the woman to run away. The jury, however, chose to convict on the second oount. The case was carried up to our Court of Appeals, consisting of all the Circuit Judges, (six in number,) and they refused the prisoner's (six in number,) and they refused the prisoner's motions in arrest of judgment, and for a new trial, my brother Evans delivering the judgment. As the Judge who had tried him, it was my duty to pronounce the judgment of the law, which "No!" said the magistrate, "Not at Naon the 26th of April next. The Judges all agreed, that his punishment, as he was a young man, and as the owner recovered possession of 'do you know who I am?"

his slave, ought to be commuted; they therefore
"You are the ex-Dey of Algiers, and I authorized me to recommend the Governor to v therefore am the Neapolitan minister of police; and, if your Deyship is impertinent, I shall send him to prison, added the minister very coolly.

"To prison!" repeated the Dey, falling back upon his divan."

"To prison," replied the minister.

"To prison," replied the minister. The only evidence that Brown intended, i

aiding her escape, merely to prolong his illicit intercourse, or to carry her off and sell her, is the assertion of the Judge-and a bare assertion, for "Osmin and Zaida belong to me, and I shows Brown unworthy of sympathy, but does

not prove the law under which he was sentenced to be merciful. For it is evident, that law would have punished him with equal severity, had it been manifest to all that he was actuated by the noblest motives. The verdict of the jury dem onstrates this. He was indicted first, for stealing: secondly, for siding the girl to escape from her master's service. The jury convicted him on the second count, and for this, that is, for the bare act of helping a slave girl to escape from slavery, was he sentenced to death.

Had he really sought to procure her freedor by helping her to a free State, we doubt whethe ais sentence would have been commuted. But it was discovered that le was not an abelitionist, and then he was recommended to the Governor's mercy. True, the grounds are stated to be, that he was a young man, ind the owner recovered the girl, but, when we recollect the threat of Senator Preston utterd in the United States Senate, that any abolitonist coming within the State of South Carelin, would be seized, and hung upon the gallows, i defiance of the and the World, Government of the United States—and when we recollect the fat that at this very time.

Mr. A. submitted that the communication did not so state, and that it would not be true if it did. He insisted that gross errors did exist, by which (he said) alrocious misrepresentations had been made on a subject of deep importance. They referred to the number of insane, blind, e.c. amongst the colored population. This had been made the subject of a pamphlet on the annexation of Texas, and of a speech by a gentlemant from Mississippi, (Mr. Hammerr.) which had beed refuted to this floor. The United States were at this time placed in a condition World, Government of the United States—and when we recollect the fat that at this very time

"The devil!" elaimed Hussein.
"Shall I!" said ennarro, taking a pair of handcuffs from is pocket, and advancing a pace toward th Dey; who, on his part, took a step backwrd.
"No," replied te minister, "it will not be necessary. He hishess will do so he in the figure of the control of the service of the strated that it would be fintle to invoke the facts should be made to appear.

Mexico on the foundation of these very errors. It was important, therefore, that the true state of facts should be made to appear.

Some desultory discussion followed, in which doubt whether Brown would have received even so much favor, had he been guilty, in the estimation of these very errors. It was important, therefore, that the true state of facts should be made to appear.

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Mexico on the foundation of these very errors. It was important, therefore, that the true state of facts should be made to appear.

Some desultory discussion followed, in which doubt whether Brown would have received even as man where a man were sentenced to twelve years confinement, for facts should be made to appear.

WELLER participated.

Mr. Holmes suggested that, as the gentleman for the stated that it would be fintle to invoke the civil posse, as the rioters were well and the provided that it would be facts should be made to appear.

They were taken at a house where a man well as a stated that it would be facts should be made to appear.

The devil!" a stated that it would be facts should be made to appear.

The office should be made to appear.

The office should be "You see?" saithe minister, turning to there lie in the penitentiary of Missouri, three of the slave.

That the reader may have a precise idea of the civilization of South Carolina, we give the following extracts from the law under which Brown was condemned to die. His case shows ed.
that it is not a dead letter. The law is to be found in the 8th vol. South Carolina Statutes, whi tound in the 8th vol. South Carolina Statutes, edition 1840, and was enacted in June, 1712. (of the amendment) was ordered to be now taken. With citizens of Pittsburgh, to inquire into the matter; and that Committee furnishes the following extracts from the law.

lowing extracts from the law.

"That if any white person either freeman or servant at any time after the ratification of this act shall directly tempt or persuade any negro or negroes or other slave or slaves to gleave his or their master's or mistress' service to whom they are slaves, out of an interest or design to carry away him or them, off from this Province, such person shall forfeit and pay unto such master or mistresse grieved the sum of twenty-five pounds; or in case there be more than two negroes or slaves so tempted and enticed, the person that shall be guilty of the same shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten pounds for each negro or slave so by him tempted and persuaded as aforesatd;" &c., "but if any person shall so tempt and practice with any person's negro or negroes or other tice with any person's negro or negroes or other slave or slaves, and him or them actually so a tempted shall convey away and send off from this Province, and shall at the court General Sessions assize, our goal delivery be legally convicted of the same, such offence is hereby declared felony, without benefit of clergy and the offender shall suffer death as a felon accordingly."

## Falsification of the Journal of the

It is well known that the vast disproporti between the number of insane free colored per ple, and the number of insane slaves, exhibited in the returns of the census of 1840, has been made the basis of an argument not only in favor of Slavery, but of the extension of Slavery in Texas. It was first used for the former purpose by an ingenious writer in the Southern Literary Messenger. For the latter purpose it has been employed by Mr. Walker in his pamphlet in fayor of Texas annexation. On the floor of Congress, it has been referred to, for the sake of denonstrating the colored man's incapacity for free-Before an hour had elapsed, the Dey had dom—and Mr. Calhoun, himself, has had the har-hartered a small vessel, on board of which dihood, we learn, to construct upon it a pro-slahe embarked the same evening, with his very argument, in his letter to the British Min-

And all this, in the face of the demonstration ow nearly a year before the public, that the returns of the census, in this particular, are utterly false! The census itself furnishes the data for its own invalidation upon this point; assigning as it does, more insane colored persons to certain towns, than the entire colored population, which t gives to such towns. And besides, investigations have been regu-

arly instituted in many places of New England, by highly respectable medical gentlemen, who have shown by figures that cannot lie, that the census returns do lie. So conclusive have been the proofs advanced upon this subject, that the nent among all our large cities, for violence and editor of the Southern Literary Messenger him- lawlessness. self, in a late number, gave up this basis of a proslavery argument as untenable.

Not long since, on motion of Mr. Adams, the State Department was called upon for information whether any gross errors had occurred in

the printing of the Sixth Census.
Saturday, the 4th inst., the following reply was received from the Secretary of State:

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

"WASHINGTON, May 1, 18v4.

"The Secretary of State, in obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 26th of February, 1844, directing him to inform the House whether any gross errors have been discovered in the printed "sixth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, "A crime! And what crime?" said the Department of the cornections of the returns of the census, made at the Department of the cornections of the returns of the census, made at the Department of the constant of the census, made at the Department, were previous to the printing, in 1841, of the work for the use of Congress. They were confined principally to clerical errors in relation our doft the girl, was actuated by a desire to seconfined principally to clerical errors in relation our doft the girl, was actuated by a desire to seconfined principally to clerical errors in relation our doft the girl, was actuated by a desire to seconfined principally to clerical errors in relation of the cornections of the returns of the census, made at the Department of the cornections of the returns of the census, made at the Department of the census, made at the Departmen

Such errors as were discovered in the printed copy previous to its delivery to Congress are noted in errata on the last page of the work.

The duties imposed upon the Secretary of State in relation to the census having been performed by the delivery to the printers to Congress of the copy of the corrected returns, there has been no subsequent examination made, nor have any gross or material errors been discover-

d in the printed copy.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

J. C. CALHOUN.

To the Speaker of the House of Representa

"Nor have any gross or material errors been liscovered in the printed copy! A miserable uibble, for a statesman! How could he expect ter sts., Kensington, where they proceeded discover errors, when, according to his own statement, "there has been no subsequent examination made." Why did Mr. Calhoun make this gratuitous remark, unless to give the Clerk of the itself, it would be received as positive testimony to the correctness of the census-though in connection with the clause of the sentence immediately preceding, it would be entirely impertinent and

Whether he foresaw this or not, whether the whole matter was concerted or not, certain it is, that precisely this base use was made of it; and the Clerk of the House entered upon the Journal this single clause of the sentence, as the subtance of the reply, THUS VIRTUALLY RECORDING A FALSEHOOD!
To show that our language is not too strong,

we give the entry on the Journal, as copied by the Reporter of the National Intelligencer. "The SPEAKER laid before the House a letter

from the Secretary of State, in answer to the resolution of the House of the 26th of February assertion of the Judge—and a bare assertion, for the facts or circumstances on which it rests, are discovered in the printed sixth census or enunot given. Allowing it to be true, it simply and stating that no such errors had been discovered; which letter was laid upon the table."

Now if this be any thing more or less than a gross falschood, we do not understand the English language. What may have been the motive of the Clerk

or whether he acted without due consideration, it is not for us to say. With him we have nothing to do, but with his record we have. The following Monday, Mr. Adams moved amend the Journal, by striking out the words,

Mr. ADAMS moved to amend the Journal by

striking out the words "that no such errors had been discovered."

Mr. A. submitted that the communication did

Mr. Holmes suggested that, as the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) had in his summary mode, avowed explicitly his object to be to declare that what the Secretary of State

ed.

Mr. Weller domanded the previous question which was seconded; and the main question

So the amendment was rejected. Mr. McKay moved that the House resolve it-

self into Committee of the Whole on the state Mr. Adams now desired to move the reference of the document to a select committee, with view to inquire into and report upon the facts.

nserting thereon the communication itself, and asked the yeas and nays, which were refus-The question was then taken, and the motion

amend rejected.

The House thus deliberately endorsed this reorded untruth-and not only so, but absolutes ly refused to allow the short communication of he Secretary of State to go upon the Journal. knowing full well that that communication would not sustain the entry of the Clerk.

We doubt whether in the whole history of legislative bodies, there be any act of positive neanness equal to this conduct of an American House of Representatives. What do these men ket house. The Hibernia Hose House, from expect to gain by so base a policy? Can the which shots were fired, was burned down truth be lied down? Can the power of Congress Since dark, the riot has rose to a greater make black white or white black? What good height—one square of houses in Master purpose will it answer, for the House of Repreentatives to send down to posterity upon their Journals the statement, endorsed by their deliberate action, that the Secretary of State declared are named John O'Connor and Owen Daily, that no gross or material errors had been discovered in the census, when that same Secretary that no subsequent examination had been made; fired.

Twelve o'clock.—All is now quiet. The fired.

The fremen are ringing their man of at least the ten millions of freemen at the North, knew positively, that there were most gross and material errors in it?

And now, reader, when you recollect that no other reason can be assigned for an act of such turpitude and baseness, than a determination to sustain Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Hammett, Mr. Walker. et id omne genus, in their argument in behalf of ern Liberties watch-house, with h eternal slavery, with what loathing must you One o'clock.—Most of the Catholic churches egard a system which stands upon such trickery, in the city and county, were protected last night and can lead to such depravity!

Philadelphia was once an orderly, quiet city; but ever since she suffered herself to be disgraced by mebs, instigated by Slavery-influence, against Anti-Slavery men, she has stood pre-emi-Lately we spoke of difficulties brewing be

tween the Irish and "Native Americans," so called. These difficulties have at last resulted in a series of the most dreadful riots, in our recollection. Below we give accounts so far as still worse. They say that the number of killed St. Michaels.

At 2 past 4, the conflict was hotter. Nothing ter from the scene of action represent things The origin, the Philadelphia Inquirer states,

was a collision between a Native American meeting in Kensington, last Friday night, a week. The Irish drove the Native Americans from their stand, but they re-assembled at anothas corrected at the Department of State in 1843," er place, and adjourned to meet, the following v evening, at the corner of Second Master sts., to express their indignation, and take measures to "prevent a repetition of the outrage." The meeting was held, but a large body of

Irish having assembled in their neighborhood, individual quarrels took place, and at last the meeting was attacked. Stones, bricks, and fire arms were used; a native American was killed; many were wounded.

This meeting was held, Monday, 6th. What follows, is from the Pittsburg Age.

On Tuesday afternoon, the 7th inst., the Natives held another meeting in the State House yard whence they adjourned to the place where the former meeting had been mobbed, the corner of Second and Maswith their flag, occupying the Market House.

Several shots were now fired from the wingratuitous remark, unless to give the Clerk of the House an opportunity to record this saying, as were attacked; the Carrol Hose Reel destroy.

I dows opposite the meeting, killing one man and wounding many others. The houses were attacked; the Carrol Hose Reel destroy. the substance of the reply, aware that, taken by ed, the Hibernia Hose taken out but returned to the house uninjurned-the firing still continuing from the houses. The following are the persons killed and wounded:

> J. Westley Rhinedoller: Mathew Hamatt, Shipwright at Kensington; Lewis Greible of Southwark; John Lusher of Kensing-

KILLED.

WOUNDED.

Geo. Young of Southwark; ball in the breast; Augustus Peale of Philadelphia, arm market since the 3d instant; the transactions shattered; Peter Albright, wounded in the have not been extensive, and the prices have head; Wright Adis, dangerously wounded in the hip; Wm. E. Hilman, of Kensington, shot in the shoulder; James Whitaker, shot in the thigh; Charles Ort, of Northern hiberties, wounded; Henry Hesselpoth of third street, ball in the hand; Willis H. Blaney, shot in the leg: Mr. Lawrence was shot shot in the leg; Mr. Lawrence was shot in the breast-a coin in his pocket saved his life. A small boy slightly wounded in the abdomen, by a spent ball,
During the latter part of the afternoon,

the houses on Cadwallader street, north of Master, were fired, and continued burning for several hours. No fire apparatus was put in requisition. It is said that several companies made attempt to reach the spot, but were prevented.

From appearances, we judge that some 10 12 buildings were consumed. At about one o'clock General Cadwallader

issued orders for the assembling of the whole "that no such errors had been discovered." What military force of the first brigade, for the sup-follows we copy from the report in the Intellimade during the evening. He had been waited on by the Sheriff, on Monday night, but declined issuing orders at that time.— He, however, afterwards satisfied himself that the emergency had arisen when a resort Argus, that Yirginia was then a strong Democra to military force became necessary; and he tic State,—and that the Convention in which he convened the officers of his brigade at the uttered these sentiments, a Democratic convention of the state of Military Hall, Liberty street, where, after a tion, framed a Constitution which secures to a nich long discussion, a resolution was unani-mously adapted, expressing the readiness of the officers to abey the call of Gen. Cadwadwallader, upon the requisition of the ing at all!
Sheriff, whenever the former should be satis.
This is to fied the emergency had arisen, which demanded their aid in preserving the public peace. or its Rights, where Slavery exists.

very short of war with Great Britain as well as Mr. McMichael, the Sheriff, was present and

ted for the murder of Rinedollar, and when on hie way to prison was abused by a mob, and almost killed. After this he was taken to the Northern Liberty watch house, where, it appears he revived, and was still living at the last accounts. It was alleged that he was seen to discharge a heavy musket twice, and when arrested he had in his posessic charged with a ten-finger load.

In the riot of Monday, Nathan Ramsey, tobacconist, of third street was wounder he died on Tuesday evening.

Or The American Republicans has passed

a resolution offering a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for the detection

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From the United States Gazette Tuesday Night ELEVEN O'CLOCK.—The flames extended to the Market House, the whole of which was consum-Market House, the winds of the hare pillars left, ed. There is nothing but the bare pillars left, The number of buildings destroyed by the fire, is estimated at between twenty and thirty. A and desperate, and could only be overpow. ered by an imposing and active military

About dark, Gen. Caldwallader, with his brigade, proceeded to the spot and took a position near the scene of the conflagration.

The appearance of the military had the effect to produce quiet, and from the time they arrived the firing almost entirely ceased.

During the afternoon, one of the Irishmen

who shot two Americans was caught; and after firing two pistols at his head, he was dragged down the street by a rope round the neck, and afterwards hanged at the marstreet has been burned down, and at present a dreadful fire 18 still burning.

Two men were arrested and bound over on

Tuesday for the first riot on Monday-they

few shots were fired down Master street. One

or two military companies proceeded to the pop from whence the firing issupposed to have come, but could not ascertain by whom the guns were TWELVE O'CLOCK.— All is now quiet. The fire almost subdued. The firemen are ringing their bells to return home. The military have taken up their station at all the principal points of the scene of conflict. Field pieces have been planted at the most conspicuous places. A guard has been set, and the military have taken up their quarters for the piece.

quarters for the night.

There are one or two individuals whose names we have already mentioned, lying at the North-

by members of that persuasion, who were arm-Riots--Loss of Life, and Conflagration at ence was known to but few. tempt, however, to interfere with any of the buil dings. The military protected St, Michael's church, Kensington, and they, with the civil posse remained on duty all night. A passenger who left Philadelphia at 8 o'clock

yesterday morning states that large crowds had already collected in the neighborhood of the scene of blood of the previous evening, that the excitement was tremendous and there was every probability of a renewal of the riot. At 4 P. M., the Riots were renewed, one Church burned, several buildings destroyed, and more lives lost. The number persons killed

were put down in one account at 50, in another received by mail. Passengers a few hours la- at 80; and, what is more, force and more shed-

could check a general fight. solved to stand their ground—and, report says that at five o'clock the Irish were giving way before them. A bloody night's work was anticipa-

Arrival of the Hibernia-Fifteen days

inst, 16 days from Liverpool, with dates to the

Cotton had fallen, & to &ct, and yet the sales were small. O'Connell had not been sentenced, but efforts

were on foot to procure a new trial. Political circles were discussing the annexation question. The Liverpool Mercury seems The Native Americans rallied, and drove to think annexation very proper and national.back the Irish, and for a time the scene was ap- It will tend, it says, to give the Southern or Cotton Interest the predominance, thus promoting

> Sydney Smith had published a short letter, praising Mr. Everett, as having done all that man could do, to extenuate the conduct of the repudiating States. Parliament met after Easter Holidays, but has

for the interests of Great Britain.

ransacted no business of importance. From France, the advices are unimportant.-Several editors had been imprisoned and fined

The anti-slavery movement is going ahead in The Tahiti difficulty had been settled. Queen Christina in Spain had re-gained all her former prosperity. It is conjectured that Espartero is to be recalled. Every thing was quiet. In the Beleavie Islands, 800 persons had been buried under the ruins of a wall, which separated a church from the Calle Mayor, and which fell while a large orowd were listening to a set-

LIVERPOOL, April 18 .- PROVISJONS .- AMER. Ican.—There is no now feature in the Beel market since the 3d instant; the transactions been without any variation of moment. Of 200 barrels of Pork offered by public sale on Tuesthe smallest part of the stock, the amount of business done has not been extensive. Lard is in fair demand at the quotations; there is a steady consumption going on, and, with moderate

imports, prices are not likely to go lowel.—
Grease Butter sells at the quotations; the stocks are light, and higher rates are looked for.

Rice.—Nothing of the least importance has taken place in American Rice since our last pub The Truth on Both Sides.

Whigs and Democrats tell home-truths of each other, occasionally. The Albany Argus reminds its readers, that B. Watkins Leigh, who was so prominent at the Whig Convention in Baltimore, once asserted in the Virginia Convention that the laboring men never did or could take an enlightened interest in public affairs, and ought to have no share in them.

The Tribune admits this, but reminds the has property, and prohibits a poor man from vol-

This is true on both sides: and the reason is, there is, and can be, no general respect for Labor

Gen The excite Later from Europe. find re Report an inv The intelligence is of no great importance.purpor on the ence. I motion was los porter | the policy of Free Trade, a thing very desirable

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9,000 of Finley Book ( \$182,27 four ye The W tion of publishe A ve alavery Dr. Ba Book ag the Conf drew it. instructi

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The equivalent for this was, unanimity o the part of the Slaveholders in the support of Van Buren.

Il-the Northern "Democracy" gave liberally. but what was it they got in return? Aye-hov have they been paid by their Southern brethren

The Texas question is sprung upon them. And now the alternative is presented—"submit here or we part forever. It is not enough that or we pare located us in suppressing all debate on the subject of slavery in the States. and submit to have your policy dietated by usyou must go further; you must aid us in extend. Slavery." Ah! there's the rub. It is the last drop that makes the cup run over. Even the ass of Balasm spoke, when smitten the third time. The Northern Democracy cannot stand all this. Mr. Van Buren shrinks from the taskhe cannot go for immediate annexation; but to soften down his rebellion, his followers will keep it an open question till a more favorable moment. But, it won't do. "Now or never!" thunders the proud taskmaster. "Immediate annexation or we desert you. Tyler with Texas rather than Van Buren without it!"

What! and is this our pay? After all our concessions and sacrifices, are we to be scouted and spurned, unless we go with you for extending and perpetuating Slavery! for violating faith with Mexico! for kindling the flame of a war, which would burn and devour the world over for placing this glorious republic in the van of a nighty slaveholding league in defence of the

peculiar institution!"
Honest democrat; be not surprised, though even those of your leaders, who have been unshaken hitherto in their fidelity to the slaveholders. shrink from assuming these heavy responsibilities. You cannot doubt what is the real source of mischief to your party. What says our neighbor of the Statesman? He is not blind-he must have known long ago, that the connection of Mr. Calhoun with the "Democracy," was its bane. Is he willing any longer to bow to the dictation of his slaveholding auxiliaries? Is it not really time that the 'Northern Democracy' should have a voice in the direction of their own movements, the dermination of their own policy? Ah! he and his friends will yet live to rue the day when they denied one of the great legitimate applications of their principles, for the sake of slaveholding fellowship and support. We tell them, that the Liberty men are rapidly narrowing the ground of compromise: they are gradually producing such a change of sentiment among the non-slaveholders of the country, that at no distant day, the fact, not that a politician is favorable to Slavery, but that he is not actively opposed to its domina tion, will prove his political death-warrant.

General Conference of the Methodist Enisconal Church. The proceedings in this Conference seem to excite considerable interest in New York. We find reports in several of the papers.

Reporter, employed by the Conference, had made invidious remark in reference to himself. The purport of it was, that Mr. Slicer was frequently on the floor in violation of the rules of the Conference, Mr. Slicer appeared somewhat excited. A motion to allow the Reporter to speak for himself was lost. A member from Georgia said the Reporter had a right to make what remarks he pleased-and the Conference had a right to dismiss him. A motion was made for his dismissal. Mr. Collins thought the Conference would lowthat the Reporter regretted his unfortunate expression, and "would do so no more;" whereupon brother Slicer cooled off, and the brethren were satisfied, and the matter was dropped. The Conference seems to be a somewhat ex-

table body.

The report of the agents of the Book Concern was submitted, stating that 24,000 copies of the Christian Advocate, (N. Y.) were printed weekly-1,500 copies of the Quarterly Review, and 9,000 of the Sabbath School Advocate. J. B Finley submitted the report of the Western Book Concern. Its whole assets amount to \$182,274,78. The amount of its profits the last our years, over all liabilities, is \$20,501,38. The Western Christian Advocate has a circulation of 9,000. Their German paper has been published at an annual loss of \$1,000. A very large number of petitions agains

slavery was presented.
Dr. Bangs offered a resolution instructing the Book agents to pay the postage of members of the Conference while in session, but finally with

Mr. Smith of Virginia introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Slavery, to respond directly to the points, alleged facts, and arguments contained in the memorials submitted to then, and to report at the earliest day practicable. He denounced the policy hitherto pursued, of evading the real issues on the slavery question. He wanted to know how Southern men were to be regarded henceforth. He wished to be subjected to abuse no longer. The conservatives had told them to be still, and they would settle ence was against them, let them say so, like straightforward men, and they would like them the better for it.

Mr. Slicer of Baltimore claimed to be a mem-The action of the Conference had been conservative. The Discipline was conservative. It did not say Slavety was a great social and political blessing. That was the doctrine on one side. Nor did it affirm that Slavery was in all cases, sinful, that all slaveholders ought to be excluded from the church. This was the other extreme. The Conservatives stood between. Methodism had done much to spread truth on this subject, and would have done more, but for Northern

Mr. Slices proceeded—"If ever this conjectual become involved as a party in this agitation, the death knell of this Confederation would fairly drunk with joy.

Mr. Sparks of Louisiana said,

We have heard once before entiment. A member of the Methodist Protesant General Conference at Pittsburg, once derecated any agitation of the slavery questionor he thought if the Methodist Protestant church was divided, one bond of our glorious Union would be suspeed asunder: These ec clesiastical bodies are important chiefly in their own estimation. If every large church organization in the nation were annihilated, and all our christian sects congregationalized, we really in cline to think it quite possible for the General Government to move on as if nothing had hapened. So far as we can see, the leading ecclesiastical organizations, (we speak not of individ ual churches,) do more to keep up slavery, than to strengthen our Union. Ministers of the gospel, we imagine, had better consider what God requires of them, than be vainly calculating what influence their action will have on the Inion of the States.

The resolution of Mr. Smith was finally laid pon the table-88 to 78. So that the conservatives still have the majority.

From a report made on the 6th day of the ses ion, it appeared, that the South Western Christian Advocate was in a more flourishing condition than ever, having a subscription list of six

A debate took place again upon the subject of Slavery; the occasion of it being an appeal by F. A. Hardin, from the decision of the Baltimore Conference, suspending him from the Ministry, on account of his connection with Slavery. Mr. Hardin had married a lady with five slaves. The Conference insisted that he should manumit He refused. They suspended him till the next meeting of the Conference, or until the Bishops were satisfied that he had executed a deed of nanumission. He appealed-and this appeal gave occasion to the debate on the sixth day of the session of the General Conference.

Mr. Smith of Virginia spoke for three hours in favor of the appellant. His speech was in favor of slavery, and against abolition; and Methodism he regarded as the great instrumentality for extricating the country out of all its difficulties on this perplexing question.

Every man thinks his own ism a kind panacea for all the ills that flesh and spirit are

The further consideration of the subject was assigned for the following morning.

The Riots in Philadelphia.

The intelligence of the terrible riots in Philadelphia, is sickening to every heart, that doe not delight in carnage. It is difficult to settle the precise amount of guilt which attaches to the parties respectively, engaged in it. The Irish, of course, sympathise with their countrymen; Americans, with theirs. The Protestant will lay the blame upon the Catholic; the Catholic, upon the Protestant. It is a fearful thing, o see a bloody strife among us, the elements of which are, Nationat jealousy and Religious rancor. A blow has been struck at our institutions, the effects of which will be felt for a generation to come.

All the papers we have seen concur in the statement, that the Irish were the aggressors in the beginning. They first assailed a meeting of Native Americans, but what were the provocations, we are not informed. This act of violence, however, could be justified by no provocation. It was lawless, it was utterly inexcusa-

But, we are not of those who find in it a sufficient reason for the retaliatory acts of the Native Americans. It was not the first time tha orderly and violent men; but it was the first time such an act met with so bloody a punish-

side. The popular feeling was with them. They could have obtained redress by legal means,-They chose a different course, and in this re spect, were equally guilty, to say the least, with the Irish. They have been brought up under republican institutions. They know that their er its dignity by so doing. Dr. Bond observed stability rests in the virtue, the self-respect, the still employed as the Missionary, and the Socie regard for law, of the people. They ought to have set an example to their excitable the city 10,000-52 out of every 100, being Geralien brethren, becoming enlightened republicans, They did not. They put at defiance, the law and its officers, the former enact ed, the latter constituted, by themselves. They last year, to have been \$74,874,00. The exchose to resort to brute force, well knowing that they would be met by force. & that to overcome this, the city would have to be plunged into anarchy, and deluged in blood; when, by a resort to law, they could have obtained redress. It was a natural feeling, but it was wrong, utterly wrong, and no press which values republican institutions, or the safety of the great American family, ought, for a moment, to indulge in any

expression that can countenance such a feeling. What has been gained by these horrible riots? Many a poor fellow has been butchered. Widows and orphans have been made in abundance. ciety of New York now numbers 16,000 mem-The torch of the incendiary has done fearful work. Churches have been burnt. Innocent 4114 boarders. The foreign operations are conmen and women have been placed in extreme jeopardy, some we know, murdered. Feuds
May 1st, \$18,745,78, showing a most gratifying
which will endure till this generation shall have
increase over the previous year. passed away, have been engendered. A beautiful city, once famed for its quiet and its order, has suffered a diagrace, which cannot be wiped away, and an injury, which will be felt long after peace is restored. And abroad, another blow is inflicted on our national character, another terrible argument put in the mouths of the ene-

mies of republican institutions. In view of such consequences, who that has the soul of a true patriot, can harbor other feelthe matter for them, and the South by this ings than those of profound, unutterable sormeans had been quieted. With his consent it row? Is there a citizen of the West, who will would remain quiet no longer. If the Confer-suffer his passions to be inflamed by the contagion of sympathy with either of the contending parties? God forbid! Let us pity both-learn a lesson of forbearance from the awful results thineas Crandall of Massachusetts agreed which have resulted in this case from the indulwith Mr. Smith, in demanding direct, manly acalien and native, abstain from the arts of the demagogue, abandon clannish associations, bear ber of the Conservative party, but was no dodger. with each other's peculiarities, tolerate each other. er's religion, and regard each other as the children of one Father, who has bestowed a glorious recognizes no difference of caste, or clime.

Convention of Friends.

Plain, near Cortsville, Clark co., Ohio, on seventh day, the 25th of the 5th month, 1844. Said Convention is exsected to embrace the members of Indiana Yearly Meet

Great Whig Meeting in New York. They held an astonishing Whig Meeting in New York to ratify the Baltimore nominations.

"A Moses and Aaron have arisen to us. We stand upon Pisgah, and see the broad streams and fertile plains of the promised land, spreadin all their richness before us."

Rather unfortunate, brother Sparks. Mose vas doomed to lay his bones in the wilderness. Governor Pennington announced to the Conention as follows:

"I am a tall man, Mr. President, and so are all erseymen I have seen lately."

They must have taken a fresh start, since

ere born there. The Governor then assured the me rue and only leader, and

"Dan Webster came to his assistance, like a Mr. Webster must have felt highly flattered.

"Sir," said the Governor, "I never wake up in the night, but I dream I see Henry Clay walking into the White House." W. C. Dawson of Georgia, a most violent slave

holder, was "delighted as a Southern man." "I verily believe," said he, "that the conven-tion alone, without its consequences, will prolong the Union fifty years!" From all appearances, this Union bids fair to be perpetual. What with the Itinerancy of the

M. E. Church, (according to Mr. Slicer) and brother Dawson's Whig Convention, it is insured at least for a century. The chivalric gentleman grew warm as he

proceeded. The great State of New York exected to give a greater majority than Georgia. ("We do, we do, from the crowd.") "I'll bet a hamper of champagne, you do not I'll take it from various in the audience."

We rather suspect he had already been taking t from "various,"

Col. Lumpkins, another most violent slavehol

"I left Georgia an invalid, with the express a greement that Col. Toombs was to do the talk-mount of stock &c.
ing part, of our duty, and General Dawson, the

An ineffectual attempt ing;" [General Dawson protested against

he revelation of family secrets. A highly gratifying scene this, to the TEETO-

The Colonel however assured them, that "the great christening we have witnessed, has acted on me, as on Zaccheus of old, and if I were to continue silent, the very stones would cry out against me."

The Colonel grew more and more scriptural: "A Moses and an Aaron as had been said have appeared among us, and the man of promise appears in the vists, reaching one hand over the North, another over the South."

Again:-"Said one of old, when converted, confirm your brethren. Therefore let us go on till the Locofoco Apollyon is drowned in the sea of Whig The Colonel further informed them, that he

had eight sons, and one of them came with him to Baltimore.

This important speech having been finished, hey all adjourned to Mr. Frelinghuysen's house. We quote the extracts from the New York Tri-

Anniversaries in N. York. The New York papers are filled with acco

of the anniversaries in that city. The American Female Moral Reform Society held its tenth anniversary at the Allen st. Pres-

byterian Church. The amount of receipts from May 1843 to May 1844, was \$7,150,21. The expenditures for the same period were.

For printing Advocate, 1,423,50 For paper salaries, &c. 2.034.50 Rent of office, contingent expenses 2,911,33 Remaining in Treasury, 780,88 \$7,150,21

The society during the last year issued 290, 000 numbers of their periodicals, also 95,000 pages of Tracts, and seven editions of a work entitled, "Walks of Usefulness."

The 28th Anniversary of the American Sun-Native Americans? They had the law on their day School Union, was held. It embraces 109 day School Union, was held. It embraces 109 schools, containing 14,323 pupils, taught by

The Anniversary of the Ohio Anti-Slavery

The police were posted around the Chapel.

The mass still increased. The Frst City 2058 teachers. Connected with the schools, are 20 persons preparing themselves for the ministry. The American Society for meliorating the the 4th of June next. condition of the Jews was first organized in 1816. has been active in circulating tracts. Jews in

mans.

The Annual Report of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, showed the receipts of the penditures exceeded this amount by \$200,19. Missionaries in the foreign field, 80; in Texas, 3; among the Indians, 3. The missions among the Indians are in a very flourishing state. The Seamen's Friend Society held its anniversary in the Tabernacle. The Sailor's Temerance Society, consisting of a number of fine, hardy looking fellews, was present, and the church was filled. A most cheering report was resented of the beneficial effects of the instituions, scattered along the seaboard for the benefit of the seamen. The Marine Temperance sobers. The new Sailor's Home in that eity has ducted vigorously. Receipts for the year ending

increase over the previous year, A large and highly respectable Convention for the abolition of Capital Punishment was held at the Apollo, Broadway. Several ministers were present. A plan of organization for every State

and every county was agreed upon. The Report of the New York Com Vigilance stated that 163 fugitives had been aided on their way to freedom, during the last year The Treasurer's report showed the Committee

o be indebted to him, \$660. The American Anti-Slavery Society held it anniversary, Mr. Garrison presiding. A debate took place upon the comparative merits offpolit-ical action, and moral sussion, in which the Presi-Ohio Canal, and is of easy access to all parts ical action, and moral sussion, in which the dent, Mr. Dennison, Mr. Burleigh, & Mr. Baldent, Mr. Burleigh, & Mr. Baldent, Mr. Dennison, Mr. Burleigh, & Mr. Baldent, Mr. Burleigh lou participated. From the report in the N. Y. Republican, it appears to have been stormy, interrupted occasionally by cheers, stamping nold; some of the members sustained him,-

some. Denison. The Society resolved to remove its Committee and Publicactions to Boston, and passed a resolution that henceforth, all abolitionists should seek, as their main object, the dissolution

Several other riots were going on in Philadelp New York to ratify the Baltimore nominations. is, during the progress of the more serious ones From the reports, we should judge that they were The Firemen of the Hibernia and Franklin Hos-Companies had a bloody battle, Saturday night in which several persons were very badly injured; and during the night agang of 100 men attempted to destroy the Hibernia Engine, but

were prevented by the police. The next day, Subbath, returning arm of fire, the members of the Neptune and United States Hose Companies, were violently beaten by the Columbia Hose and Fairmount Enbeaten by the Columbia Hor and Pairmount Engine Companies. Clubs and were used freely, many persons were horribly wounded, and the life of one was despaired of, The mem bers of the Neptune held a meeting, and resolv ed to withdraw from active service, declaring n all times of peril, Henry Clay had been the that their lives and property were in jeopardy.

> In West Philadelphia, a party of colored men reated a riot. Ten of them were arrested and mitted to prison. About fifty persons were arrested Saturday

evening and Sunday, for rioting and drunken-

There is not so lawless and anarchial a city in the Union. Suppose the citizens had suppressed the first mobs against Abolitionists, several years ago, and prevented the confingration of Pennsylvania Hall—would they not now be enjoying peace and quiet, instead of suffering this terrible retribution, for law set at nought, and rights invaded. It is a fearful thing to unchain a tiger: though his claws may at first strike only upon a hated object his appetite for blood is never

Congress.

May 7th the Senate passed the bill for the contruction of the Cumberland road through Ohio, ndiana, and Illinois, by a vote of 20 to 11.

In the House, Messrs. Rhett, Stephens, Rathbun and Tibbatts debated the Tariff question. On the 8th, the bill to recharter the Banks of the District coming up, an amendment was adopted, incorporating the principle of the liability of directors and stockholders to double the a-

An ineffectual attempt was made in the House on the 8th, to postpone the termination of the debate on the Tariff, till Friday. The House then went into Committee of the whole upon this subject-and the bill was debated by Messrs. Burt, Ellis, and Winthrop. The Committee then proceeded to vote upon all amendments, and finally reported the bill and amendments to the House, which adjourned, after having resolved to make the bill the special order for the next and every succeeding day, until disposed of.

Be Active. We would just remind our friends, that wha they do, they should do quickly. The more new subscribers you obtain, the greater will be our vote in Ohio for Liberty. No time is to be lost Every device will now be put in requisition by the two pro-slavery parties, to gain the public ear and win the public confidence. Four month only remain for active operations. In one month, from this day, if you would only be prompt and enterprising, we might have FIVE THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS!

Recollect-CLUBS OF TEN may now have the paper for \$10, one year, or \$1 a copy. So cheap paper is nowhere to be found in the West. Last week, we had the first gun from Mismi county. West Milton sent us thirty subscribers. What's the matter with Troy?

In Dayton, where three years ago, anti-slave ry men were in fear of their lives, last week a stroyed or lost. reat market house meeting was held by our friends, Messrs. Chase and Chaplin on their reurn from Troy. They could not have held that neeting, if it had not been for the hundred and wenty-five Philanthropists taken there stop to it. thnaks the persevering energy of two or three friends in that place!

Youth's Visiter.

lars' worth of Youth's Visiter, from North Caro- on Fourth street, below Vine street, and lina! The next number will contain a fine piece that a large crowd had already gathered of music by G. W. Clarke. Our friends had in its vicinity. He immediately repaired better not sleep over this publication.

Will be held at Massilon, Stark county, Ohio, on Troop were immediately ordered out, and

All the friends of the cause, without distinct tion of political party, religious sect, sex, or age are earnestly invited to attend. Eminent speakers from this and other States will be street. Let it be an occasion of reunion of effort against the demoralizing influences of the wide spread domestic oppression of our beleved country!-of renewing our determination to persevere until belfry, and burst out from the upper window the Bastile of Slavery shall be levelled with in broad sheets. The whole steeple was the dust, aed our Republic shall be in fact, as in name, free!

By order of Executive Committee, W. Birney, Secretary. Cin'i., April 5th, 1844.

Indiana State Liberty Convention. A Liberty State Convention for Indiana will e held at Greensboro', Henry county, on the 3rd and 4th days of June next. Business of importance, it is announced, will

come up. It is highly desirable that every part of the State be represented. Indiana is behind there. What our friends need is concert and organization. They ought to know each other better. Let them make a great effort, and rally from every county at the approaching Conven-

OTMASS MEETING. CO ATTENTION.

A Mass Meeting of the friends of liberty

n the State of Ohio will be held at Akron, Portage County, the first Thursday (the 6th)

The Central Committee announce this meeting in accordance with the wishes of the State Convention at Columbus, the delegates to which, especially from the Reserve urged it as a matter earnestly desired by the must number not by hundreds, but by thou-

We hope the liberty papers in the State, and out of it, will call immediate attention

to this meeting; and other papers friendl, are requested to notice the appointment.

From other States we hope to see a large This being a fact, we consider the American number in attendance especially from Michanti-Slavery Society, really disbanded and it igan, New York, Pannsylvania and Indiana. would be well, wethink, for it to change its Concertain acctions of which lie very conven-

would be well, wethink, for it to change its Constitution, and organize, as a Society for the dissolution of the Union.

The Anti-Slavery cause is not identified with any such object, nor can any resolves of a Society not representing the Anti-Slavery men of the country, so identify it.

Certain sections of which lie very convenient of the ve



Later from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8, 11 P. M. J. H. Foster. Dear Sir :- The mob commend ed again their work of destruction, this morning about 10 o'clock, and during the day they con tinued the work of destruction in Kensington tinued the work of destruction in Kensington, burning down 13 private houses, also St. Michael's Church, Nünnery, and Priests' house, and at about 94 o'clock, P. M., they fired St. Augustine's Church, in North Fourth st., opposite New street, which at this moment is in a complete mass of ruins, also the Priests' House and a stable belonging to a hotel adjoining.

The firemen did not throw any water on the church or Priest's house. The Catholics left the Church, during the day, and gave up the keys to the Mayor, thinking all would be safe.

keys to the Mayor, thinking all would be safe. The military, under General Patterson and Cadwalader, are out on the spot; but are unable to do anything to preserve order.

Half-part eight.—Matthew Quinn's house, Ger-

mantown Road, unternanted, was stoned. Harmony Court, consisting of 6 or 8 houses, situated west of the Market House, destroyed by fire; also, a frame house on Market street, be-low Germantown Road, which has been occupied by Matthew Quinn, turner; and two three story houses at the S. E. corner of Second and Main streets, one occupied as a grocery store, and the other, which had been occupied by a man named McAleer, who it is alledged fired upon the crowd during Tuesday night.

Four o'clock .- Female Seminary, corner of Se cond and Phonix streets, destroyed. A body of Irish drove Ayre's workmen from the wharf they were building at Richmond, during the

Fire o'clock .- Joseph Carr, corner of Phoenix and Second streets, whose house was occupied by the Irish who fired on the meeting of Monday, had his house completely riddled.

The troops approached from Fourth street, and at Fourth and Franklin they separated into

two divisions—one under the General, composed of the Philadelp hia Grays with two pieces of ed of the Philadelp nia Grays with two pieces or artillery, the Junior Artillerists, and one or two other companies, with the first City Troops in front, proceeded down Franklin to Second, while the other division under Col. Page, proceeded up to Jefferson street, and down to where a junction was formed. P Previous to the junction, however, the mob made a rush the bayonets of Page's troops and defied them with loud threats. The moment was critical when the Colonel appealed to them as American citizens, upon which they gave him three cheers and retired.

Governor Porter is in the city, but I have not heard of his doing anything. The bell is ringing very loud at this moment, and I am afraid St. Mary's Church is about being fired, indeed I should not be much sur-prised if they burn up every Catholic Church in the city by morning!—a great number of the citizens stand by and justify and applaud the mob. There is a rumor come that the same work is going on in New York. which I hope is not true.

Please excuse this scrawl, as I have writen in a great hurry. Yours, &c.,

Our accounts are up to Wednesday night. Another day of anarchy and blood has passed over Philadelphia.

Wednesday, 2 P. M.-St. Michael's

Church, Second, above Master street, Priest's dwelling, and a lot of frames de-stroyed by fire. Two bricks, corner of Jefferson and Washington streets.

6 o'clock .- The rioters have proceeded to the house of Alderman Hugh Clark, at the corner of Fourth and Market streets, and have entirely gutted it out. The windows have been demolished, the furniture, thrown out the windows, the beds cut open and the feathers scattered about in the wind. All the papers of the Alderman have been de-

The corner tavern, kept by Clark's broth er was also gutted.
Patrick Murphy's grocery, corner of Jef-

ferson st, and Germantown Road, was entered, when the military arrived and put a 7 o'clock -A calm has succeeded the acts Wheat of violence.

About half past 5 o'clock information was contemplated on the St. Augustine Church. upon horseback, to the spot, with a body of the city police, and addressed the crowd.

were on the ground in short time. Ten o'clock .- The crowd still continued increase, and at about ten minutes before ten o'clock, fire was communicated to the vesti-bule of the church, it is easily by a boy about fourteen years old. It increased with rapidity after once under way, and dense mas-ses of smoke curled out from every window. In a few minutes the flames reached the soon wrapt in the devouring element, and presented a terrific aspect. The clock struck ten while the fire was raging in its greatest fury. At twenty minutes past ten o'clock the cross which surmounted the steeple, and which remained unburt, fell with a loud crash, amid the plaudits of a large portion of the spectators.

In ten minutes afterwards the steeple. which had stood untill burnt to a mere skele ton, fell, thowing up a mass of cinders which fell like a shower of gold upon the buildings and streets northeast of the church The heat during the height of the fire was so intense that persons could hardly look at her sister States on the Liberty question; and yet the flames at a distance of a square, and the there is a great deal of anti-slavery sentiment light was so drilliant as to dim even the gas

> May 14th, 1844. Philadelphia Riots. Our advices bring us up to 10 o'clock of Tues-

day, May 9th. Little more was done by the rioters after burning St. Augustine's church .-About 11 o'clock, on Wednesday night, the firemen commenced playing upon the surrounding June next, to convene at 10 o'clock property. No exertions whatever were made to save the church.

At I o'clock, the streets were still occupied by large numbers of people, most of them returning to their homes. The light of the fires in Kensington and of St. Augustine's church was people of that section particularly, and the yet visible on Third street opposite the Ex-

The New York Sun learns from Captain Hoyt

of the brig Republic, which left Port Republican nterrupted occasionally by cheers, stamping, interrupted occasionally by cheers, stamping, interrupted occasionally by cheers, stamping, interrupted occasionally by cheers, stamping, it is and a times great uproar. The President denounced Mr. Dennison as a Benedict Arnold: some of the members sustained him,—

this arrangements so as to be there. Liberty banded; he had taken refuge in Port Republican, through the land; are robbed of half their but could not hold out many days, it was suppos ed. The revolutionists have established an in dependent Government in the Spanish part of the Island. The French Admiral lay off the coast watching the progress of events. It was suspected that he would take possession of the Island

The Turkish Government, yielding to the renonetrances of the Governments of England of converts from Mohammedanism to Christianity. One Day Earlier.

time for holding our unniversary is appoint ed one day earlier-Turspay, June 4th, instead of WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5th.

The Liberty mass meeting could not have be set for an earlier day in the week, without crow ding out the anniversary of the Society.

Indiana Liberty Convention. We have received intelligence from our siste State that our friends there are rallying for great Convention at Greensboro' on the 3rd and

tion of the friends of Universal Liberty, held at Hillslough, Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. Liberty Men of Highland and adjoining counties of up, and bring your neighbors with you. All of you com Our able friend Walter Yancy will be there, with oth help from abroad. Now non't forget.

presented to the Commissioners of Hamilton County, the June term, praying for an alteration of the Count ing at the half-quarter line of section sixteen, rur th to the section line of section sixteen, and then West, until it intersects the said County Road, again, ne ap 24 4tw

LIBERTY TICKET For President. JAMES G. BIRNEY,

or MICHIGAN.
For Vice President, THOMAS MORRIS.

For Governo LEICESTER KING, OF TRUMBULL COUNTY.
FOR SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
SAMUEL LEWIS, of Hamil
JAMES H. PAINE, "Lake

ict, John Matson, of Hamilton Co JOSEPH HOWELL. Rutler JAMES MORROW, Green. Clark. Hardin, JOHN T. STEWART. ALEX'R. TEMPLETON, JOSHUA MAYNARD, Seneca WILLIAM KEYES, Highland. ROBERT STEWART. HUGH C. STEWART, Fayette. LEVI W. KNOWLTON, " Licking. ALLEN MCNEIL, WILLIAM BLACKSTONE," Athens. DAVID PUTNAM. Quernsey. WILLIAM WATERS, LUTHER BOYD, Coshocton JACOB HEATON, ROBERT TAGGART. Wayne.

AUGUSTUS FULLER, LUCRETIUS BISSELL.

nave been marked by active deeds of benevolence and un iring devotion in ameliorating the condition of man Alas! how relentless are thy darts, oh death! But of al thy ministers who attend upon thee in solemn state, quick to obey thy awful behest, Consumption, the insatiable spoiler, was formerly most to be feared; but thanks to the inventive genius of civilized man, a remedy has been found that has proven itself an almost invaniable specific for this most dire disease. If resort be had to the Balsam of Wild Cherry, in the early stages of Consumption, a positive cure may be relied upon. Thousands of the most interesting cures are constantly taking place, but let all who would get the right medicine inquire particularly for Dr. Wistar's Balsam, as the basest imitations are abroad.

abroad.

IF The true article (beware of base imitations) is sold in Cincinnati by SANDFORD & PARK, General Agents for the West, at heir Medicine Store, No. 15 Fourth at half way between Main and Sycamore sis.

COMMERCIAL. Weekly Statement.

Of the Flour, Grain, and Provinion Market, of this city. CINCINNATI, May 14. 1844

FLOUR AND MEAL.

bbl.\$3 52 @ 3 60 City Mills-.....bush. 31 @ GRAIN. ....bush. 70 @ SEEDS. ...... " 1 00 @

Mustard White..... " 3 00 @ Brown-.... " 2 50 @ Dried ...... cwt. 4 00 @ Tongues...... doz. 3 00 @ Hams ...... Shoulders.....bbl. 8 75 @ 8 00 Rump and Chine ... 5 50 -Prime Leaf - .... lb. No. 2..... -Pilot ..... bbl. 9 Crackers---- lb. 4100 Butter-in bbls. or kegs... Fresh, in market ... "se—W. R. in casks... in boxes -85 @ 1 00

-Linseed ..... gal. Sperm, Fall ..... gal. Sperm, Winter-..... 1 00 @ Lard, Winter ..... " 50 @ Neats Foot ...... Havanna White...- lb. New Orleans-----Brazil White----Brazil Brown-----Boston Crushed ..... Boston Powdered ... MOLASSES. Molasses-N. Orleans ..... gal. Sugar House...... Country ..... Kanawha..... bush. Turks Island-----MARKET. Butter-Fresh, single lb., ... Firkin " "...... Eggs, fresh, per doz.-Beef, single quarter, per lb......11@
Dressed Turkeys...... Chickens ..... 

Remarks.

The WEATHER, during the past week has been very hangeable—at times very hot, and then very cool. Some ortion of the time the wind has been high and then The River-During the early part of the week the River rose to the highth of 16 or 18 feet, and about We day began falling' rapidly until's came down to 8 or 16 feet in the channel.

he week has been dull, particularly so with the gross and commission houses. Most of the country merchan and commission houses. Most of the country instruments have nurchased their spring stock, and the trade is no orkmen could not get their pay unless they acce

ting at this city is done in the Winter. Spring an Fall, the Summer season being the duliest portion of the year. The receipts and exports of the past week by ea-nal have been light receipts mostly of flour and whiskey, or at least the larger portion of them: exports, dry goods, groceries, iron ware and other manufactured arti-

through the week, and the last sales which have been made were \$3.52a3.60. The receipts of the week have no been as large as during the previous one. Flour manu turers are yet in hopes to see it come up to a higher ce. Sales of the week at the canal have been from 000500 bbis per day. The amount shipped has been

a \$3.69a3.70, delivered; the larger portion at the former

rice.
Wheat—The supply is still good, sufficient to keep the dills busily at work, 70c is still paid for a good quality. Butter-The market seems pretty well supplied with Butter, but the price continues high. For fresh Butter in fars the price is 14a15c, in rolls 15 to 18‡c and 20c. We can hardly conceive of the reason for the scarcity at this advanced state of the season. The butter brought into market is of an excellent quality.

Eggs.—The supply continues abundant, and the price

per dozen, and by the quantity at 3 acc.

Early Vegetables—The supply in market is good.—

Green Pease are becoming quite abundant, and can be had at 8a10c per half peck. Asparagus is also abundant and quite cheap. We have noticed for the past week something of a supply of Strawberries in market, and we believe the quality of the article is to be good this sea ion. Price 23 to 25c per quart. Cherries are also becoming somewhat abundant, and are retailed at 184c per quart, at the shops.

Potatoes—The price continues very high; by small

quantities in market they have been selling at 50c peoush. The quality too is very poor and it is quite seldon hat one can get a good article even at that prace. Dried Fruit-The supply of Apples is limited and the emand good; there is still a demand for shipment to the apper Mississippi. Peaches—the demand is still good

out the supply better than that of Apples. Sugar-The transactions of the week have been light. confined to light sales to city retail dealers and

those of the neighboring towns. We leave our quota-tions as heretofore 64to7c. The supply continues about as good as before,—receipts light. Molasses—The transactions of the week light and con-fined to the retail of the city, and by the single barrel to neighboring country dealers.

Coffee—The quotations for Rio are 7 to8c, some infer

or qualities may be bought a shade less than the former price. The transactions of the week are small,

Feathers—The supply is better than heretofore, and the emand for export ation for a good article.

Wool-We have no change to notice in the Wool martet. The supply is not as yet very good; but little washed wool has come in. Prices unchanged.

Cheese—In the absence of arrivals to any considerable xtent, this article has advanced. We noticed a sale on

aturday last of 50 boxes good sound Cheese at 61, and this quality would now readily command that price.

At the same time a soft, inferior article in casks and boxes is selling at 2103 c. We saw a sale during the week of 12 casks at the latter price.

Provisions—The provision market is entirely i xcept some small transactions in Bacon and Lard, which are limited. Lard No 2 has been somewhat in demand

or manufacturing lard oil. Bacon is sold in quantities to suit city purchasers, and some small lots for shipment. Bbl. Pork is entirely dead for this market, some holders are shipping small parcels for the Southern and Eastern markets.

Linseed Oil—The demand for shipment is not as so as it has been, and the price is on the wane

Beans.-White, this article is somewhat in demand sales of several lots during the week at prices varying CLEVELAND, May 9th. Canal-Receipts up to 2

clock P. M .-- Wheat 3200 bushels and 270 barrels Flour Flour-We learn of no sales. Wheat-Sales of 3000 bush mamiltion at 95e

ast a sale of 2190 bush, was made from store at 46c. Lard—Sales of 12,000 lbs at 51, and 1600 lbs at 51c. BOSTON, May 7th. Flour-No change on Saturday's

orices, and few sales. The market for Corn continues Oats-The market is better supplied, and prices a little ower. Sales 15,000 bushels at 36c. 1200 bush. S

e, free of garlic, at 72c per bu BALTIMORE, May 9 .- Considerable sales of Howard street Flour at \$4.56\da4.62\da1. Maryland Red Wheat, good to prime. 100a108c. Yellow Maryland Corn 45a46c. Oats 27a29c. Pork was not in much demand Small sales took place at \$9.50 for western mess, and 7.25a7.50 for prime. The sales of Bacon were considerable a good demand at 4tc, for western assorted; 4ta5c for

les; 34a4c for Shoulders; and 5a7c for Hams; small trantions in Lard at 64c, for western No. 1 in kegs. NEW YORK, May 7th. Flour-The market was inactive and there were not many Eastern buyers. The quantity affoat is 10,000 to 12,000 bbls. Genesee is freely offer ed at \$8.871; flat hoop Ohio and Michigan at \$4.81. Provisions-About 1000 bbls Prime Pork sold at \$7.2 7.06; mess is offered at \$89, with small sales; beef is still heavy; nothing of importance doing in lard; 50

bbls, sold at 61c.

Wool-Nothing doing in foreign; domestic is in fair de mand at former quotations. MIAMI CANAL. Receipts for may 11th-1718 barrels Flour, 20 do Oil, 11 do Lard, 5 do Beef, 1 hhd Bacon, 2

casks do, 500 lbs Tallow, 132 bush Corn. Flour-The market was a little more brisk, at an advance of price. Sales of several hundred bbls at \$3.62a 1.70, as extremes of the market.

BANK NOTE AND EXCHANGE LIST Ohio Life and Trust Co. ... Lafavette ..... ancaster ... Miami Exporting Co..... Hrbana ..... Granville-State Bank and Branches ..... Scrip, old dates, .... Kentucky All solvent Banks Virginia, Eastern solvent Banks Tilinois. 30 dis State Bank ..... Tennessee. Georgia. North Carolina. Eastern Banks generally. New York city ..... country -Philadelp EXCHANGE.

14" St. Louis----Exchange &c. at New Orleans,

At the lutest dates. 

U. S. Treasury Notes...... U. S. Bank Notes..... 1 dis Kentucky Bank Notesnone 1 dis

Selling Rates by the Banks and Brokes ton lipre Baltimore New Orleans New York ....

eneral Conference of the Methodists We find quite an interesting report in the N. Y. Tribune of the deings of the General Conference, May 3d. The subject of Slavery was the

to be appointed by the Delegates, and to be call-

ed the Committee on Slavery.

Dr. Capers resisted this motion. He thought the memorial disrespectful—and he did not think an Annual Conference, when it so grievously misrepresented the subject of slavery, was entitled to any respect. He hoped therefore the memorial would not be referred, but that it would go on the table.

Mr. Collins thought the memorial disrespectful in its language, but the public mind was fast to receive such petitions and give them a respect-

Dr. Capers said he was not a candidate for the office of Bishop any more than any other slaveholder in that Conference, and he had never heard the sentiment expressed that the body should appoint a slaveholder to that station.

This is astounding .- Dr. Capers heard Mr. Winans in the General Conference in this only 1,798, in which the total amount of capi place, in 1836, express that precise sentimentand this is not all. The Southern Methodist Episcopal papers have been agitating this very question for several years past, contending against the policy of excluding slaveholders from the Episcopacy; and these papers Dr. Capers has read-to them he has been a contribu-

tions respectfully-but he thought it best to lay the South! this, as well as all others, on the table for the present, until they could take up the subject understandingly.

The metion to lay upon the table was lost, and the motion of reference was agreed to.

conferences, chiefly on the subject of Slavery. respect to them, to the consideration of the Le-One from Maine Conference was read. One gislature. He also submits to their serious cor from the Pittsburg Conference asked the reit- sideration, whether there ought not to be an eneration of the sentiments expressed by the Gen- tire prohibition of all action by the State officers, eral Conference in 1785, the restoration of the General Rule of 1790, the abolition of the colored testimony resolution, and that the Conference would take measures to secure the gradual ab- to pass laws, discharging such fugitives from serolition of Slavery in the Church.

Mr. Winana, formerly of Pennsylvania, said, of Texas annexation is treated strongly, and he "We are too well satisfied with Methodism as it recommends the Legislature to protest solemnly neither knew how to swim; both ventured in is, to ask for any change"-that is, to ask for against the project. Methodism as it was. No doubt of it.

The Alabama Conference being called, Mr. Murrah said, "We are content to let well enough

The address to which we alluded yesterday as about to be read, with closed doors, has been printed in pamphlet form, and circulated among

According to the report of the Tribune, it is extend the time of probation of the preachers to the term of four years, with suitable guards to prevent the candidates from involving themselves "Weekly Statistical Register, and Advoin such domestic relations and temporal concerns cate of the Interests of the Mississippi as will hinder their studies and curtail their labors." We give the last item in the language

will be equally incompatible? The truth is-the less interference by ecclesias- started in Louisville. tics with God's ordinance of marriage, the bet-

The Methodist Episcopal Book Concern. Dr. Bang's report of the Methodist Book Concern, that the capital stock of that establishment has largely increased within a few years. The increase during the last four years has been sincrease during the last four years has been last, informed us, that say, 324,53. The whole amount on hand, January 1st. 1844, was \$692,448,22. Paid to the several annual Conferences, in addition to the allowance to the Bishops, \$79,700. Value of last to the last paper, week before last, informed us, that Dr. Bang's report of the Methodist Book Con- in the day of the month, not of the week. Our several annual Conferences, in addition to the allowance to the Bishops, \$79,700. Value of a letter had been sent to our committee, requestbooks sold the last four year, \$516,177,12. Amount of debts due the Concern, \$271,413,20. No such letter up to this time has been received. Of this, the sum of \$42,000 is due for the Chris-

The Book Concern, we believe, is exclusively managed by ministers, who give evidence that they possess as much wisdom in financial matters, as the "children of this world." The Book Committee express regret that

any portion of what might be called the literaahould be turned into other channels, instead of flowing through the common medium-in other words, that Methodist writers should have se lected any other publishers than the Book Con-

Mr. Frelinghuysen, all Sound. The Slavery men will be pleased to learn, that Mr. Frelinghuysen is sound in the faith. The New York Tribune thus vindicates

him against the charge of hating Slavery: tion—that Mr. Frelinghausen is an abolitionist—will spend itself as harmlessly as malice ever does when assailing the pure and noble. Whatever may be the opinions of Mr. Frelinghuysen on the subject of Slavery, the estimation in which he is held, both as a Statesman and a Man, by the South, is sufficiently indicated by the fact that on the first ballot in the Convention, he received the votes of the entire Delegations from ceived the votes of the entire Delegations from Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisians, Tennessee, and Arkansus, together with a large majority of those from South Carolina, and Alabama, and a portion from Kentucky and Missouri—comprising all the slaveholding States. This certainly looks very much like Abolitionism!

Davis," who is not an Abolitionist, but who once mouth against the encroachments of the Slave-Power. Mr. Frelinghuysen is sinless in this

It is said he goes for it immediate

The Paris Citizen publishes from the auditor's report, certain interesting statistics in

the State, in 1843, was 124,709, showing an in- ed strong resolutions against it-among others, principal question. It came up, on a memorial a crease of 11,148 over the previous year. The the following:

The whole number of slaves was assessed in

1843, at \$45,837,175-less than the valuation of the previous year, by \$9,039,694. We cannot un how this can be, when the slaves had increased five thousand, and the average assessed value, was \$40 more than in the previous

The four counties which have the fewest slaves within their limits are :- Pike, 87; Lawrence, 80; Harlan, 67; Letcher, 36.

The norses, mules and cattle, (the last to settling down upon the conclusion that it is best the value of \$10, excluded) numbered in 1843 as follows.

The number of horses has increased, that

cattle and mules, fallen off The number of stores has also diminished since 1842, to the amount of 109, being in 1843,

tal invested is \$3,399,174. In 1840, the number of slaves in Kentuck was 182,253. According to the natural ratio of increase, the number ought to be by this time, 200,483; when, in fact, it is only 176,107,-

showing a decrease of 6.151! Add this, to the natural increase, 18,225 since 1840, and we have 24,376, as the number John Early of Virginia would treat all peti- carried out of the State, -sold, we presume, to

Governor Baldwin.

Governor Baldwin, the new Governor of Connecticut, in his message just published, suggests whether the right of colored citizens to vote at town meetings should not be restored .-Memorials were then presented from other He recommends the subject of the franchise n under the powers attempted to be conferred by the act of Congress, in relation to fugitives from service or labor. While the State has no right vice or labor, he thinks it has a right to refuse When the Mississippi Conference was called, all participation in arresting them. The subject

Native-ism.

We perceive that a strife is arising in Philadelphia between the natives and naturalized citizens. This is unfortunate. We hoped nativeism might be confined to the city of New York, where peculiar provocations might be alleged in excuse of it. It will be a melancholy day, when our citizens cease to look with 'raternal regard upan able document. The Itinerant system is treated as the great corner stone of the fabric. This system has been encroached upon by the strong feuds will be the result—and nothing will more system has been encroached upon by the strong and increasing tendency to locality among the citizens, and foster a clannish spirit among them. preachers. "Early marriages are reprobated as among the causes which enervate the operations of the itinerant ministry. And it is proposed to

of the Tribune reporter, lest we might be suspec- weekly, in 16 large octavo pages, by James Henry of Louisville, price \$5. per annum. Mr. Henry, we understand, is the author of Itinerant system, how long ere later marriages the series of very able and interesting articles the value of inferior cotton may be greatly inon the Mississippi Valley, which appeared last creased. One of the greatest vices of the Roman Cath- fall in the National Intelligencer. We read olic church, is, its forbidding marriage in the those articles with profound interest; and we clerical order. We hope such is not the tenden- expect to read with equal interest, the pages of cy of things in the Methodist Episcopal Church. the valuable paper, which Mr. Henry has just

Our friend of the Liberty Herald is rather hard to be pleased. The notice of our Mass convention at Akron was published two months We see by an abstract in a New York paper of ago in our weekly. The printer made a blunder ing the meeting to be postponed to a later period. Under such circumstances, of course, no change in the appointment could be made. The Liberty Herald, just come to hand, publishes for the first time our correction of the blunder, (as it regards the date of the meeting,) published in our paper several weeks since. During all this period, the corrected notices of the two commitperiod, the corrected notices of the two commit-tees—one for the Mass Meeting at Akron, one for the anniversary at Massilon, have been kept ture of the Church, that produced by her sons, for the anniversary at Massilon, have been kept standing in our paper.

In view of all this, we must confess our surprise at the language of the Herald. Will our friend be so good as to publish this explanation

Lovers of freedom of speech for themselves, the ladies of Germany are bending their efforts to secure the freedom of the press. The correspondent of the National Intelligencer mentions associa tions in Germany, of spinsters of fortune, whose great principle is, to refuse offers of marriage from all censors or opponents of the press, and to bestow their favors on the persecuted for freedom's sake. Under such sweet coercion, Democrats are multiplying every day.

from Africa, with an Ourang Outang. We do not know whether it is intended for President Tyler or not. If a member of his Cabinet, it could scarcely commit more blunders, than some in that honorable body have already committed.

The Washington Correspondent of the Pub-lic Ledger, Philadelphia, says that Juo. Tyler is It is meant by this to convey the idea that he determined to run for the Presidency, whether is a sort of Northern man with Southern princi-Madisonian will soon announce the fact, and that slaveholding votes were given for "Honest John Mr. Calhoun will not suffer his name to be used, though it is now certain he will oppose the no

> The Ledger correspondent is good authority. co., put an end to his own existence lately by cutting his throat from ear to ear. He was in

The whole number of white males over 21 in annexation, and, after an animated debate, pass-

A good resolution-

New Grenada. We learn by the New York papers that Mr. Blackfield, our Charge d'Affaires at Grenada eral character towards the United States, for the ransportation by the Grenadian posts, of the American mails across the isthmus.

That republic is peaceful and prosperous.

School Fund of Connecticut. The magnificent School Fund of Connecticut of Hezekiah Woodruff widow of Hezekiah Woodruff, deceased, as an honor to that intelligent State. We learn ber. 1843, the above Position of the 9th day of October 1843, the above Position of the 9th day of October 1843, the above Position of the 9th day of October 1843, the above Position of the 9th day of October 1843, the above Position of the 9th day of October 1843, the above Position of the 9th day of October 1844, the above 1844, the abo hat it now amounts to \$2,051,423,77. Dividend to the schools the last year, \$117,817,60, or ... 445.385 \$1,40 to each scholar, between the ages of 4 and 16-and this is independent of the deposite fund appropriated to the object in the several

The Editor of the New York Courier and En nuirer says that the editor of the Louisville Journal has spoken of Professor Gourand in terms which will subject him to the necessity of justifying them in a Court of Justice.

By the way, the New York press still stands by the professor, and denounces Mr. Branch as

Our Whig friends are puzzled to make a jingle for Frelinghuysen. The latest attempt is as fol-

"Clear the way,
"The stock is risin,
"For Henry Clay,
"And Frelinghuysen."

The new Steamer Lynx, owned in Prairie Du Chien, and insured in Cincinnati for \$8000, was hard aground, says the Louisville Journal, more than a mile from the main channel of the Mis sissippi, 160 miles above Prairie Du Chien. The river was falling, and fears were entertained of her breaking in two.

The citizens of New Orleans have resolved to abscribe \$5000 for the execution of a statue of Franklin by Powers.

A young man, named Hoge, was drowned a New Lisbon, Columbiana co., on the 23d ult. He had gone in, with Jesse Holmes, to bathe; water too deep for them. Hoge was drowned, but Holmes, after having sunk and arisen the third time, took his observations, and actually walked along the bottom of the dam, till he came to shallow water. He showed presence of mind.

The Repeal association of Philadelphia trans nitted by the Acadia to Daniel O'Connell, a sum of the value of two hundred pounds sterling.

"Wanted-A young woman to act as house naid in a small family; also a milch cow-must he of the established church." Such is an advertisement in an English paper.

The croup is very prevalent at this time in lew York. Two Arab horses, presents for the President

of the United States, from Imaum of Muscat, are on their way to this country. Seth Austin jr. hung himself at Taunton,

Mass. on the 30th. Mr. Wickliffe, it is rumored, is soon to lea the P. O. Department for some foreign mission.

Robert M. Livingston of Mobile, Ala. has in vented a machine for cleaning cotton, by which

BIBLOTHECA SACRA. ND Theological Review, conducted by B. P. Ed-wards and E. A. Park, Professor at Andover, with the special co-operation of Dr. Robinson and Prof. Stu-art. Terms \$4.00 a year, in advance. Published on the WM. H. MOORE & CO., Agents for the Published 110 Main st, Cincinnati

WOOL! WOOL!!

THE SCHOOL SINGER.

THE School Singer, or Young Choir's Companion, by Wm. B. Bradbury and C. W. Saunders. Price 404. This work has been used by Prof. Colburn in the Public Schools of Cincipants (Appetrs of Colburn in the

CHEAP DRY GOODS.

selected with great care, and are offered vance among which may be found:

Black, blue and invisible green cloths;
Blue cadet and steel mixed satinets;
Eastern and Kentucky jeans;
Summer cloth and cottonades;
Suspenders and black silk hdkfs;
British and American Prints new style;
Painted and balzarine lawns;
Manchester and Scotch ginghams;
Nankeens and Irish linen;
Silk mohair and knotted gloves;
Linen cambric hdkfs;
Ladies white and colored cotton hose;
Misses do

—Also— -ALSO-

A first rate assortment of Plorence braid and English Straw Bonn Bird's Eye and Prince Albert do Hat and Cap Ribbons, French flowers and tabs, Lace Capes, Collars, Chemizetts, French nowers and Laces, Lace Capes, Collars, Chemizetts, English and German thread Laces, Ewiss and Jaconet degings and insertings, A variety of plain and fig'd Nets for Capes. Cardinals and Cape, Lisle Edgings and Laces from 2c to 25c, Silk Hdkfs, Scarfs and ties, Flain mull, Swiss and Jaconet Muslin, Striped and Brocaded do, Plain and mixed Gimps and Fringes. ap 3!

THE undersigned having been this day appointed Administrator on the estate of Elizabeth Frost, dec'd hereby gives notice, that all persons having claims agains id estate, are requested to present them for settlement them for settlement within one year, duly proven; an all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make timmediate payment.

JOHN FROST,

3w in w. Administrator of Elizabeth Frost, dec.

THE STATE OF OHIO, HAMILTON COUNTY, Common Pleas, Elizabeth P. Crocket Petition for a Josiah Crocket, Divorce

Anti-annexation Meeting at Warren. [ ADN'INISTRATRIX'S ALE OF REAL

Anti-annexation Meeting at Warren.

The citizens of Warren, Trumbull county, without distinction of party, have held a spirited meeting, for discussion of the subject of Texas, annexation, and, after an animated debate, passign and after an animated debate, passign animated after an animated after an animated debate, passign animated after an animated and animated and animated animated and animated animated and animated animated animated animated and animated anim 

goner, dec'd.

Terms of sale one third cash in hand, one third in six months, and one third in twelve months, with interest, from day of sale, secured by mortgage. Purchaser to pay the expense of Deed and Mortgage.

DIANA WAGGONER, Administratrix Aprill. 4tw of the estate of John Wage

THE STATE OF OHIO.

THE STATE OF OHIO.

Gldeon Bennett and Hester
Bennett his Wife,

Garrard Woodruff, Garrard Jackson Woodruff, Lea Fayette Woodruff, Elizabeth Woodruff, Michael Hawn and Phebe Hawn his Wife, heirs, & Elizabeth Woodruff widow Petition for

ber, 1843, the above Petitioners filed their petition in this Court, against the above defendants, the object & prayer of which Petition is the Partition of the following described Real Estate, situate in Anderson Township, Hamilton Connty, Ohio, in Survey, No. 608, and beginning at a hickory, witnessed by three beeches in the patent Lime—thence South 374g, East 162 poles to a large beech by the side of a drain in James Bedvill'es line—thence with his line South 16g East 100 action. large beech by the side of a drain in James Bedvill'es line—thence with his line South Idg. East 100 poles to another of his corners; three sugar trees in the patent line—thence North 87 dg., West 132 poles to the beginning, containing 100 acres land more or less, on the waters of 8 Mile Creek, a branch of the Ohio River, being the same Land on which the said Hezekiah Woodruff resided prior to his death. Now, in pursuance of the order of said Court, Nortee is Harkeny Given, of the pendency of said Petition, and the said Michael Hawn and Phebe Hawn his wife, non residents are hereby Notified, that unless they appear and plead, answer, or demur, to said Petition according to law they will be in default, and same will be taken as confessed against, and a decree for Petition be had thereon accordingly.

Petition be had thereon accordingly.

J. M. McMaSTER, Clk. P. T. H. C.

JOHN JOLIFFE, Atty. for Petitioners.

Cinncinnati. March 26 1844 ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF LEASE

HOLD ESTATE.

BY VIRTUE of an order of Court, I shall offer at public sale, the following described leasehold premises, at the Court House door, in Hamilton County, Ohio, on the sixth day of May, 1841, at 11 o'clock, A. M. of sald day to wit: 1841, at 11 o'clock, A. M. of said day to wit:—
the Lot of ground and house thereon, measuring
eighteen feet in front on Walnut street, and extending back westwardly, the same width in rear
as in front, one hundred and five feet to an alley,
and lying forty-nine feet, six inches south of Allison street, which premises are held nuder a lease
from Eliza A. Heighway, for 99 years, from the
lst day of April 1852, subject to a ground rent of
thirteen dollars and fifty cents per annum, payable
quartealy, and also to the assigned dower of the
widow of Jauwes Simcox, of 18 dollars per annum.
Terms one third in cash, one third in six month
and one third in twelve months with interest.

TOBIAS FINKBINE,
Administrator of the Estate of James Simcox.
april 1 4tw

TO NO VARIATION IN PRICES.

DODD'S HAT STORE Main Street, third door below Fourth Street. CINCINNATI.

lintend to make Good Hats, (such as will induce customers to buy of me a second time,) and will sell as low as I can asked, seithout any deviation from the price asked.

Will Done.

FANCY GOODS.

OHN COCHRAN & Co. are now receiving a large assortment of Fancy Dry Goods, at No. 9 West Fourth street. City and Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine their stock, as they are determined to have their assortment complete, and to be constantly supplied with the most fashionable goods in the market. Their stock, in part, consists of the following:

SILKS.

Spleadid striped and fig'd Dress Silks,
Handsome plaid do do,
la in and fancy Bonnet do,
SHAWLS & SCARFS. Rich black Ottoman Silk Shawls,
Damask do do,
Plain Mousselin de Laine do,
Fmbroidered do do,
Enbrdome Cashmere long do,
Catandid Reraga

Scarfs. RIBONS. Bonnet, Cap, and Neck Ribbons. CRAVATS & HANDKERCHIEFS. " do Plain,
Gents.' Twilled Spitalfields Hdkfs,
" Pongee Silk
" Italian Cravats,
" Fancy Silk do,
" Gingham, do,
" Satin and Silk Fancy Scarfs.

Pink, white, blue and black Crapes,
"Crape Lisse Fig'd Crape Lisse, a new article, various
DRAWER GOODS.
Super white English Lace stripe Muslin,
"Plain and plaid Jaconet, de;

GLOVES AND MITTS.

recian & Mohair & Filet Gloves; lastic Lace Mitts & Gloves; mbroidered Silk ong White and blk. Gloves and Mitts; MILLINERY GOODS. Willow Bonnet Frames;

Buckram Crowns; Buckram Tips; Crown Linings and Buckrams; FLOWERS. Fine French Flowers; Common "Cap "

Sewing Silks.
Laces and Edgings,
Fringes and Gimps,
Spool Cotton,
Patent Thread;
Cotton Fringes,
White hower Sirks early!
White hower Sirks early! Embroideries,
Needle worked Collars,
Dimity Collars,
Do Cuffs;
Stocks and Cravats,
Silk and Cotton purses,
Elastic Suspenders,
Ladies' Elastics.

White, brown, Slate and blk. Cotton; Hosiery Plain and Ribbed; olsses Wht. Cotton Hose yens' Wht. Bro. & Mixed \(\frac{1}{2}\) do; Ladles' Wht. & Blk. Slik Hose;

ogether with a great variety of other articles, all of hich will be sold at the lowest market prices, JOHN COCHRAN & CO., april 18 No. 9 West 4th 8t, Cincinnati. STEWRT'S CELEBRATED HIR

RESTORATIVE.

AMES STEWART, Main st., between 8th & 9th st.
No Gentleman or Lady need now expose their head to the air for want of covering, when there is a neve failing remedy at hand; and why should a lady or gentle men remain destitute of their hair, when they can have it restored by the application of STEWARTS HAIR RESTORATIVE. Where the hair is falling off, by purchasing fifty cents or a dollar's worth, it can be stopped, and restored to a healthy state.

Kept on hand and for sale by George Allen Druggist N. E, corner of Main and Sixth sts.

Mr. Stewart—Sir, I take this method to acknowledge the entire success that I have met with, in using year

Mr. Stewart—Sir, I take this method to acknowledge the entire auccess that I have met with, in using year hair restorative, the whole scalp of my head was entirely bald; on useing one bottle I found a smart growth of young hair, the second bottle is bringing it out finely, in addition to this I find that it has colored my locks entireblack.

C. Henderson, Boone co., Ky.,
I have used the hair oil prepared by James Stewart.—When I commenced using it a part of my head was entirely bald, and now, ladies and gentlemen, I must say that I never had faith in any thing bringing out or restoring it before using this oil. The first bottle did not appear to do any good, but the second I found a decided improvement, and after using four or five I found my head well coverd, besides I find that it is a preventative of gray hairs—I find that nearly all the gray hairs—ind the training black.

harry—I find that meanly black.

I have been using the hair oil prepared by James Stewart of Hamilton, for the last six monuns, an are found it a complete preventing of the falling of hair and a sure restorative. When I commenced its use a portion of my head was almost entirely hald, now it is well restored.

Hamilton, Ap. 13, 1839. THOMAS BLAIR.

When I commenced using this oil my hair was get-

SUNDRY CHOICE ARTICLES

Zest, a new and che
"Harvey" Sauce,
"John Bull" do,
"Cavice" do,
"Resding" do 10 do W. I. Pepper Sauce;

pers. Hockheimer; Absynthe: Fresh Sardines; do do Lobsters; doz Pine Apple and Orgeat Syrups do Orange Shrub; 1 do Orange Shrub; 2 groce True Cayenne Pepper; 2 do India Soy; 4 do Choice Old Brandy, Rec of '1805;'. German White Wine;

A very large and fine assortment of PURE FOREIGI
WINES AND LIQUORS, selected for medicinal purpl ees, of the very best quality—received direct from under Custom House Locks in New York, Philadelphia am Boston. For sale law for the New York, Philadelphia and w for cash, by ALLISON OWEN, Columbia st ALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

WILL BE SOLD cheap for cash, the house and lot now occupied by S. F. Chase, on the East side of Broadway, the 3rd door above 4th. The lot fronts 26 fee on Broadway and extends back 170 feet to Macalister st. A good stable and carriage house, an excellent cistern, &c. &c., are attached to the premises, the yard is well stocked with fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. A lot with the frame buildings thereon, on the Northside of Fourth street, about 48 feet west of Home street, fronting 42 feet on 4th, and extending back 126 feet. Thirty feet in width off the rear extends East to Home street; the whole lot thus forms an L, and is one of the most desirable lots for a private residence in the city. It will be sold entire or subdivided.

man's Hill, situated a few hundred yards south of Spring Garden, the place of Mr. A. H. Ernst. This property fronts on the road, running along the west side of Mil creek, from the Cheviot Turapike to the Ohio, and extends back over the hill, commanding splendid views of the City and country, and has a frame house, a well. a large orchard of apple, peach, pear and other trees, and other improvements upon it.

A very handsome and valuable tract of 75 acres, about 5 miles from the city, within sight of Cheviot, lying on both sides of the turnpike. This trac will be sold in parcels or entire.

BARGAINS. COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

WINTHROP B SMITH BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, 56 Main Street, Cincinnati. PRICES AS LOW AS IN THE EASTERN CITIES II

tionery, are invited to call before purchasing else incorporate and property of the second property of the second property of the second property of the second policy and second property of the second policy of the seco

School Books, for Common Schools, Academies and High Schools.

Biblis, of different kinds, from large quarto to 32mo. plain and elegant. Testaments. Hymn Books.

BLANE BOORS.—Day Books, Journals, Legers, Records, Pass Books, Memorandum Books, and every description of Account Books, made from good paper and well bound. Warting Paper.—Letter and Cap, ruled and plain, from American, English and French mills, equal as regards variety, quality and price, to any other establishment. Price from \$1.50 to \$6.00 per Ream.

STATIONERY, generally, as Slates, Slate Pencils, Drawing and Writing Pencils, Sealing Wax, Blotting Paper, Rulers, Erasers, Red Office Tape, Black Sand, &c.

STEEL PENS,

Imported directly from the European Manufacturers, comprising a mosatextensive assortment of every quality and price. Also, a great variety of Pen Holders.

are printed and published, only, by W. B. Smith; and ersons who want them will find it to their interest to where they are published, before obtaining supplied TERMSINVARIABLYCASH.

HISTORICAL CHART. RESENTING at one view the the history of the World, from the earliest time to the present day, By A. S. LYMAN.

om B. P. Aydellote, D. D. President of Wooward.

College, Cincinnati.

\* \* \* "I consider this chart an invaluable addition the means of instruction in all our educational institutions, from the Common School to the College and University.

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S. Rodinson.

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that it is et "rything that we can unnestatingly say that it is et "rything that we can desire in a cooking apparatus The oven fully answers your recommendations in every respect, it bakes equal to the best brick oven and it is our opinion that the stove cannot be surpassed for utility in any respect. You are at liberty to refer any to us, where it may be seen in use Very truly, yours, WM. N. DOUGLASS, N. E. corner of 7th and Main sts.

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T is a common adage, that a world of sin to common acceptation of tm, we say that a world of distress, misery agase has been destroyed (during the last twe isease has been destroyed (during the last twelve touthe) by the use of 'Dr. HARSTEAD'S MACNET-REMEDIES.' We mean his Magnetic Ether, Gal-anized Plaster, and Electric Pills, in which those vanized Plaster, and Electric Pills, in which those most powerful agents in nature, Electricity, Gulvanism and Magnetism are so infused in other valuable agents, and the whole so arranged and chemically combined in a series of remedies, that they will remove disease, however settled and deep it may be seated, if the chill of death has not inflicted a mortal wound. Disease cannot hide away from such remedial agents as these—they will remove what an other combination of medicine can even approach. They enter by the circulating medium into the remotest part of the human system, and therefore come in immediate contact with disease.

CONSUMPTION has been called an incurable disease, and very properly so—but through the blessing case, and very properly so—but through the blessing

Consumption has been called an incurable disease, and very properly so—but through the blessing of Providence, a remedy is at hand, that has, and we trust, will remove Consumption in its three first stages. Therefore, it can be no longer said in truth that it is an incurable disease—for hundreds of witnesses that have been rescued, are now living monuments of its truth. A warning voice is now sounder forth to all those who have passed the threshold of the third stage. Come in—Ere it is too late. We do say, and challenge contradiction, that the Consumption can be cured by the Magnetic Reme dies No. I, expressly for lung affections, and nothing else. Price five dollars per package—consistin of Electric Pills, Magnetic Ether No. 1, and Gal vanized Plaster. vanized Plaster.

If you, or any dear friend are about to give you

selves up as incurable, while in the first stages of in cipient consumption, we beg of you to hold on unti you have tried Magnetic remedies. Here is no cure all for everything, but one set of remedies for one kind of diseases. They consist first of Electric Pills, which impart new life and action to that part of the system which is clogged up by diseases in their operation—they carry off impure matter which would otherwise be taken up by the absorbent vessels, and conveyed to the diseased part, to feed and augmen the enemy which has already too deep a hold. 2m the Galvanized Plaster, which laid over the disease organs, act in concert with the other remedies by o organs, act in concert with the other remedies by opening the pores and producing a steady Galvanic action, which is a powerful auxiliary in removing lung affections. 3d, the Magnetic Ether No. 1, exclusively for diseases of the lung. No medicine has proved so beneficial to weak or diseased lungs as this Ether. It always heals the patient within forty eight hours after commencing its use. This Battery of Electricity, Magnetism and Galvinism, all act to remove these heretofore incurable diseases—Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. It has become a proverb that where the magnetic remedies fail there is no use to try other medicines. for if THEY don't is no use to try other medicines, for if THEY don't cure, the disease can't be cured by medicine! These powerful elements, when applied to disease will remove it if in a curable state. They are pleasant and

There are three kinds of Magnetic Ether. No. 1 for diseases above stated—No. 2, for nervous diseases, which has cured the most inveterate cases of the following complaints, viz—Indigestion or Dyspepsis, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Headache, Disraipitation of the fleart, Nervous freatheache, Dis-turbed Sleep, Low spirits, Rheumatism and Gout of the worst kinds. Now there is no mistake about this, for we have hundreds of witnesses. For ner-yous fist, a never-failing cure, and for soreness and weakness of the spine. In diseases of females noweakness of tenances of tenances of tenances of thing has eyer proved so successful as these remedies. Recollect! the Galvanic Plaster is put over the diseased part, while the Electric Pils and Magnetic Ether are taken internally. Ether No. 2—an entirely different number from either of the others s for Liver affections, Scrofula diseases, &c. This blood, in less than one half of the time that any 'sarsaparilla extract' or other compound known, can. These remedies are allowed to be the greatest discovery made in modern science of medicine. A book of 48 peges, giving the history, discovery, and modus operandi of these scientific remedies, accompanies each package. One package lasts the parient from two to three weeks. One package Ether No. 1, for consumption &c., costs \$5.00; do. for nervous diseases, \$4.00, do. for liver and scrofulous diseases, \$3.00.

DO NOT PROCRASTINATE.—'I am waiting to see their effect upon others." has been the lan-

to see their effect upon others," has been the language of too many. A promising young gentlema and lady, not far from this place, waited while on and lady, not far from this place, waited while one of their acquaintance was trying them, until they became satisfied from actual observation, that they were as good as recommended. They then sent for them, and sent a letter to the proprietors giving a statement of their situations. What was the result? They were pronounced beyond the reach of the remedies. They could not obtain them—for the wary propositions do not wish to sell them to be taken by proprietors do not wish to sell them to be taken by those whom they believe to be incurable.—[Roches er Democrat.

ROCHESTER (New York) Feb 14, 1841. Cincinnati.

ROCHESTER (New York) Feb 14, 1841.

Browner of As a tribute of respect, and for the good of those similarly affected, I state that my brother called or you some time in December 1840, and obtained a package of your remedies for me—I had no faith it them—and had it not been for the respective solicitations of my brothers and friends I should not have used it. I convened as directed—took the Elect used it. I commenced as directed—took the Electric Pills and applied the Galvanized Plaster on or the spine between my shoulders, and took the Mag netic Ether number 1. By the way, I have not tolc you one word about my complaint. Why Sir-1 you one word about my complaint. Why Sir—I way, still growing worse until February, when a last six months very severe. About three months since, I have raised large quantities of yellow matter My friends became much alarmed—physician after physician after physician was tried—but all to no purpose. The Lily Syrup was taken with the like results—and several other remedies, but they only seemed to increase my difficulties. I suppose I was in a different situation from most persons—critical, very critical was my situation—no physicians had any hone of able me to work at my trade (which is a canenter)

ent situation from most persons—critical, very critical was my situation—no physicians had any hope of me. I had night sweats—cold chills—severe cough—red spots upon my cheeks—and every other symptom of genuine consumption.

But through the mercy of God, and your Magnetic remedies, I am restored to good health—mysel and friends believe that your remedies will cure when all others fail,

JANE MARIA STILLWELL, Clinton st.
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THOMAS COZENS.

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great popularity. The recent improvements render it probably the most valuable collection of Sacred Music extant in any country. It has passed through twenty-three editions; the twenty-fourth edition is now is

and enlarged edition of this valuable work will soon be published, embodying the elements, and no pains will be spared to render it worthy of its distinguished compilers, and of the place it occupies in this series of musical works. of musical works.

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nent under which we live, must be conceded.

SMITH'S PRODUCTIVE GRAMMAR. The switter's PRODUCTIVE GRAMMAR. The popular favor which has been extended to this work, is such that it has become a standard school book throughout the United States.

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wer Tomplaint, Arthma, Bronchitis, Pans on the Breast, Chronic Coughs, dimenty of breathing, spitting of bland Consumption of the Lungs. Wedness of the Breast, Chronic Coughs, difficul-ty f breathing, spitting of blood, and all affec-tions of the Pulmonary organs.

"AND THE LEAVES OF THE TREES WERE FOR THE HEALING OF THE NATIONS."

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TESTIMONIALS. TESTIMONIALS.

TOTHE PUBLIC.—In accordance with the prevail
ing custom, and in order to show the virtues of this
medicine more fully, the following certificates have
been selected; and as it is not our wish to trifle with
the lives or health of those afflicted, we sincerely pledge ourselves to make no assertions or 'FALSE' STATEMENTS' of its efficacy; nor will we hold out any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant. THE PROOFS ARE HERE GI NET AND WE Solicit an inquiry from the public in-to every case we publish, and feel assured that they will find it a medicine well deserving their patron.

age and confidence.
REMARKABLE CURES: REMARKABLE CURES!

Of all that have been recorded, there are certainly none equal to the two first mentioned, which plainly show the curability of Consumption, even in some of its worst forms.

THOMAS LOCHRAN states as follows:—In the

THOMAS LOCHRAN states as follows:—In the winter of 1837 he was seized with a violent cold which produced a severe cough and brought on an inflammation of the Lungs, with which he suffered very much for several weeks. After recovering from this attack he found himself very liable to take cold, and was very seldom without one during the remainder of the winter. In the following summer his health improved, but in the succeeding winter the cough returned and all the symptoms of consumntion herean to nore upon his system as the cough returned and all the symptoms of consumption began to prey upon his system at once.—
He had frequent pains in the chest and likewase in
both sides, experienced much difficulty of breahing
at times, had copious night sweats, and was also subject to an occasional spitting of blood. While in
this situation he placed himself under a highly repectable physician, under whose care he remained
for two months, but found his disease still growing
worse. He then determined to try the THOMPSONIANS, and persevered with their remedies for
ten weeks, which however afforded him no relief.
He next concluded to try the afvertised remedies, of
which he used many without experiencing any benefit from them. The disease continued progressing
gradually until the fall of 1839 when he took a fresh
cold, and found himself sinking very fast—having,
daying the precised of his efficient. gradually until the fall of 1839 when he took a fresh cold, and found himself sinking very fast—having, during the period of his affliction, lost over thirty pounds in weight. He was next advised to try the HOMEPATIC doctors, and remained under their treatment from October, 1839, till the 10th of Janaary, 1840, at which time I first saw him, when he was almost reduced to a skeleton. After questioning him a short time, I found every symptom of the disease existed in their worst forward and settled in their worst forward. ease existed in their worst forms, and entertained in little hopes of his recovery. I however ordered him to use the 'BALSAM,' but found very little change during the first three weeks, except relieving the cough and pains of the chest, and restoring his appearable. tite. I requested him, however, to persev itte. I requested nim, nowever, to persevere wan it; and, to my great astonishment, at the end of three months I found him restored to perfect health; at the present time has no symptoms of the disease in any form, except being a little more liable to take cold from any sudden change in the weather The above statement is in all things true,
THOMAS LOCHRAN.

TESTIMONY. WE, the undersigned, having been intimately ac-quainted with the abobe named Thomas Lochran, hereby certify this stantement to be perfectly cor-GEORGE CURTIS

PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1840.

Philadelphia, March 20, 1840.

The case of Thomas Cozens is related by himself, as follows, and acknowledged by all who knew him as one of the most astonishing cures are remed.

HADDONFIELD, N. J. April 90 1843 On or about the 13th day of 1841, I was taken with a violent pain in the side near the liver, which continued for about five days, and was followed by the breaking of an ulcer, or something invarily which relieved the pain a little, but caused me to which relieved the pain a little, but caused me to row up a great quantity of offensive matter and ho much blood. Being greatly alarmed at this, I pplied to a physician, but he said he thought he ould do but little for me except give me some Mercury Fills, which I refused to take, feeling satisfied they could do me no good; many other rendes were then procured by my wife and fivends, and none done me any good, and the discharge of blood and corruption still continued every few days, and at hast became so offensive I could scarcely breather. at last became so offensive I could scarcely breath way, still growing worse until February,

Affirmed before me on the 20th day of April, 1843-J. CLEMENT.

A CASE OF ASTHMA The following is from a distinguished Lawyer of the City of New York, who had been afflicted with the Asthma for upwards of twenty years—and who

the Asthma for upwards of twenty years—and wan
after reading such cases, can doubt the efficacy of
this medicine?

NEW YORK, January 25, 1843.
I have been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for
wenty-four years—sometimes so severely as (one
onfined to my room for weeks—and although attended by various medical advisers, of the highest
reputation and skill in the country, the relief was
but temporary—twice the disease proved nearly fabut temporary—twice the disease proved nearly is tal to my life.

Some few weeks ago, I commenced taking Wistar's Blasem of Wild Cherry which gave me is stant relief, and a single bottle produced in a few days what I believe to be a radical and perfect cure.

A. WILLIAM Attorpure of law, No. 58.

A. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law, No. 38, We are acquainted with the writer of the absentificate and his statements are entitled to the world of the statements are entitled to the serificate and his statements are entitled to the serification of the onfidence of the public. F. A. TALMADGE, Recorder of the City of New P. S.—The above certificate may be seen at No. 125, Fulton street, New York.
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ment comprising most of the articles usually kept in their line, and it is their intention to keep their stock at all times amply replenished.

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